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VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Mormon Elders from Great Salt Lake City—Four Thousand Mormon Immigrants on the Plains—A Beautiful Harvest—The Mormon Temple, &c.

Yesterday, we had the pleasure of an interview with Elder Samuel W. Richards, of Utah, who arrived in this City on Thursday evening, after the remarkably short trip of twenty-eight days from Great Salt Lake City. Our dates from Utah by this arrival reach to the 18th of August.

Elder Richards left Salt Lake City in company with four others. He was accompanied to this City by only one of the party, Elder George G. Snyder, with whom he is commissioned to visit the Latter-Day Saints in the Atlantic States and in Great Britain. The two Elders purpose remaining in town for a week or ten days, and will then sail for England.

The harvest in Utah this season has been remarkably abundant. All the crops have yielded in larger measure than for some years previously. The Saints were joyful at the cheerful prospects before them. Peace and plenty were with them, and their causes of complaint, according to the statements of Mr. Richards, must be exceedingly slight. Wheat, corn and potatoes, particularly, were full crops, and the harvesting had ended prosperously without adverse weather.

Business was reviving, as the result of a good crop, and mercantile pursuits bore a thrifty air of enterprise.

No alarm existed in Salt Lake City in consequence of the march of the United States military forces towards Utah. Authentic or detailed particulars of the movements of the troops had not been received up to the period of the departure of this company; but rumors of the dispositions of the Government had come to the ears of the Mormons with a sufficient degree of distinctness to cause them to appreciate the extent of the recent demonstrations. They expressed themselves unable to understand the motives of the Government in dispatching a force against them; declared that they intended no harm to anybody; disclaimed any intention of entering into a conflict, armed or otherwise, and simply asked "to be let alone." It was not apprehended that the troops would find any wrongs to redress, nor was it the Mormon purpose to place obstacles in the way of the performance of their duty. In other words, the most pacific intentions and inclinations were expressed.

The only Federal officers remaining in Utah, were Drs. Hurt and Armstrong, Indian Agents. The course of Judge Drummond since his return to the States appears to have moved the Saints to severe animadversions; they discuss the Judge's antecedents with merciless severity.

The reports of the spread of discontent and disaffection among the Mormons in Salt Lake city are denied with great emphasis. Brigham Young, it appears, has met the rumor by an offer to send all the malecontents out of the territory in good style, provided with first-rate teams and teamsters, and with equipments for the journey over the Plains, provided the Federal Government will send to Utah, in equally good style, all the parties who wish to go there. Brother Brigham says he considers this "a fair offer."

Mr. Brigham had returned in excellent health from his Northern trip. His visit was extended to the infant settlement of the Saints at Salmon River, where there are now some forty or fifty persons. This settlement was begun about a year ago. It is in a flourishing condition. The settlers went out from Salt Lake City. Brother Brigham has been holding up their hands, and comforting them.

An immigration of *four thousand persons* was passed on the Plains by Elder Richards' party. This includes the entire immigration of this season. There were eight or ten distinct trains, each under the guidance of its own Elder. All were in good health, first-rate spirits, and the parties looked forward to their arrival at Salt Lake with the pleasurable anticipations of people going home. Among them were English, Welsh, Danes, Swedes and other nationalities; the Welsh, especially, being strongly represented. The immigrants were passed between Independence Rock and Fort Laramie, and so far as could be judged, the "hand-cart" portion of the companies were having the best time—a fact which will gladden the heart of Brother Brigham. Hand-cart travel over the Plains is one of hi great hobbies.

Elder Richards' party also passed a portion of the United States troops between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. Mr. Richards came down the north side of the Platte. The troops passed up on the south side. The commanding officer was unknown, nor did Mr. Richards ascertain the exact number of the troops, but he presumes they were the greater portion of the force intended for service in Utah.

A number of very heavy freight trains, with twenty-six to seventy-five wagons in each, were also passed on the way.

The little party who accompanied Mr. Richards, although but five persons all told, experienced no difficulties with the Indians. They passed the Sioux Nation in camp, and encountered several scattered bands of savages, but observed no hostile demonstrations.

Mr. Richards informs us that the work upon the new Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City is progressing favorably. The Saints have laid up the basement story of the edifice in excellent masonry. The work, however, has been delayed this season by the scarcity of workmen, who were in great demand in the harvest field. It is declared by the Saints that this Temple will be a model of architectural beauty—quite surpassing in its beauties the first one in Nauvoo. Some years must still elapse before its completion, but the Saints are proud of it already.

Just previous to the departure of Elder Richards, there were rumors of Indian disturbances in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City. A few days before, a company of emigrants, setting out for California, killed an Indian about forty miles from the City, and considerable trouble had been occasioned by that act. On the day Mr. Richards left, it was reported that the Indians were gathering in force to revenge themselves upon the Saints, and an immediate attack was apprehended. The Salt Lake people, however, were fully prepared, and a conflict would be necessarily attended with some serious consequences.

The present Mormon population of Utah is estimated by Elder Richards at 60,000. There have been some fluctuations in the population since the last census, but the arrivals have exceeded the departures. The total population of the Territory, Gentile and Mormon, is 80,000. At the next session of Congress a determined effort will be made by the Mormons for the admission of Utah as a State, and the necessary papers are already prepared.

President John Taylor, of New-York, Elder Erastus Snow and other prominent Mormons, arrived in Salt Lake City on the 8th August.

From the Mormon of yesterday.

At the moment of going to press we have received dates from Great Salt Lake City, up to the 9th of August. We are glad to be able to report that the Saints are rejoicing in the work of the Great God, trusting in Him for the present and future and neither scared nor giving up the ghost at the rumor of Uncle Sam's troops being on the plains.

We are happy to inform our readers that Presidents Taylor, Snow, and others arrived in the City of the Saints on the 7th of August, well, and rejoicing in the privilege of mingling again with their brethren in the peaceful valleys of Utah.

The earth has yielded an abundant harvest, and plenty crowns the board of the faithful laborer. The children of Zion never felt better in this last dispensation. The prophet of the Most High is well and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the people. We expect to see Elder Samuel Richards, from the mountains, walk into our sanctum at an early day. He has come along with the Mormon express. We shall be happy to see him.

By letter from Elder Murray, at Laramie, we learn that the emigration goes on well, and with the exception of a stampede, nothing particular to report. We shall publish his letter next week.

Elders Samuel W. Richards and George Snyder, arrived here this (Thursday) evening, twenty-eight days from Utah, by way of Council Bluffs, Keokuk, and St. Louis. They are on a mission to the Churches in the States and in Europe. Their company consisted of five persons over the plains. They are in good health and spirits.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Temporary Compromise of the New-York Difficulties.

Wood Encounters Sickles and Gets Considerably Cut Down.

NOMINATION OF THE STATE TICKET.

Judge Denio for the Court of Appeals.

Speeches of Ex-Governor Seymour, Mayor Wood, and Others.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was some considerable talk this morning that the Delegates from New-York would be able to settle their difficulties before the hour for assembling of the Convention, so that they would appear as a unit in the deliberations of that body.

Some effort was indeed made toward producing that result, but I hardly think any of the parties were very much in earnest. The combatants were rather desirous of the notoriety which an appeal to the Convention would give them. A decision by the body, it was thought, would be an indorsement which the National Convention could not fail to recognize. The prize was worth a fight, and hence the lukewarm and only seeming efforts made to avoid that catastrophe.

It is understood that Mr. Sickles, some time ago, in the office of the Collector of the Port, declared hostility to that official, giving him full and fair notice that he was henceforth his open and determined opponent. A representative position on the floor of the Convention and the consequent State ascendency which that position would give him, was the means by which he determined to give vitality and effect to his campaign against the Collector. Hence, until he was assured that the Convention would decide against him, it was manifestly his policy to keep clear of any compromises which would deprive him of the prestige.

Mayor Wood had motives quite as strong deterring him from occupying a divided throne.

These two represented about all there was of the contest—the Savage and People's delegations not being thought seriously of.

As I intimated to you, yesterday, the Softs made a decided ascendancy in the Convention. The organization of convention has justified that intimation. It was a perfect *coup d'etat*, on the part of the Softs, under the lead of Peter Cagger.

It was a novel and somewhat hazardous experiment to go at even to a permanent organization. But the experiment was successful, and relieved the managers from the embarrassing position in which they were placed by the aspirations of De Wolfe, Ludlow, and others.

The morning session was very quiet and harmonious. The Chairman was cheered, the prominent members were cheered, and the Democratic sentiments in which they occasionally indulged, met with warm and enthusiastic responses.

The omission of the Chairman to announce the Committee on the New-York contestants, before the adjournment of the Convention, was the only feature that seemed to disturb the apparently universal good feeling and harmony.

After the adjournment, Mayor Wood came up to the platform and obtained an introduction to the Chairman. He was proceeding to state his views of the proper course to be pursued by the Convention in arranging the difficulties in which the County of New-York was involved. The Chairman listened quite attentively for some time, and then sought to extract his button from the grasp of the Mayor, by the assurance that he knew nothing of the points in dispute—had no feeling in the matter—did not know who he should appoint on the Committee, and was entirely ignorant of the views entertained by any one member of the Convention. His Honor, finding that he was not to be permitted to argue the question further, concluded his importunities with the remark, that if the Chairman would retire to the privacy of his own room, and there take up the list of Delegates to the Convention, and appoint the Committee without reference to the views of others, and without consultation with any person, he and his associates would be content; but if the Chairman designed to consult others in the formation of the Committee, he claimed the right to be heard.

Capt. Rynders came up in time to hear the concluding sentence of his Honor's remarks. Introducing himself, and looking Fernando in the eye, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I would not so much mistrust your integrity as to insinuate that you could or would be influenced by improper motives, and I am astonished that the Mayor of our City should have so far forgotten the decencies of his position, and to express a suspicion that the Chairman, in the appointment of any Committee, would do injustice to any. He was willing the Chairman should consult whoever he thought proper to advise him, and had no fears of unworthy influences."

While this scene was being enacted, Mr. George Taylor, M. C. from Brooklyn, was in the immediate vicinity of the Chair, indulging in the most unequivocal denunciations of the Chairman. He was a headstrong tyrant, who had made all his decisions on one side—and had neglected to appoint the Committee on the New-York seats only because he had not had an opportunity to consult the wire-pullers on the outside.

Mr. Sickles endeavored to pacify his manly colleague, but to little purpose. "It's all very pretty for you to talk," says the outraged Mr. Taylor, "when the Chairman let you have the floor whenever you wanted it, and refused it to me." "Because I was always in order," blandly responded Mr. Sickles, and then noticing the conflict in which Wood and Rynders were engaged, he suggested that by retiring they would probably relieve the Chairman from a very embarrassing position, and so the crowd broke up, the Chairman looking thankful, the Mayor provoked, Capt. Rynders triumphant, Taylor indignant and Sickles provokingly cool.

The mass of the members were promptly in their seats at 3 o'clock—the hour appointed for the reassembling, but it was more than an hour before the President resumed the Chair. It was understood that his protracted absence was caused by the difficulties he had encountered in making up the Committee on the New-York contest.

In the meantime Hon. D. S. Dickinson came into the room. His appearance was the signal for protracted cheering, which had the effect to bring the leader of the Hards up on the platform, where he made one of the hardest speeches I ever heard—the old fellow apparently being determined to make up in adamantine sentiments the ground gained by the Softs in the organization.

When the President resumed the Chair, it soon became apparent that all the good feeling had been dissipated on the morning session. The country members were evidently becoming anxious to do up the work about which they were engaged, and there was much nervous anxiety apparent among the city clans.

It was expected the first business in order would be the announcement of the Committees, but this expectation was not realized.

After two or three unimportant resolutions had been considered, Mr. Shaw was impelled to put in a resolve, requiring the proposed committee on New-York affairs to exact a pledge from all the contestants that they would abide the decision. This was a perfect firebrand which in an instant set the whole body in a blaze. Josiah Sutherland gave it a tremendous broadside, in which there were several very damaging shots at old Tammany.

John Cochrane came to the support of the wigwam—spoke feelingly and eloquently of the service which she had rendered to the party—and lucidly argued the regularity of all her proceedings.

He was making quite an impression on the Convention on this point, until interrupted by Mr. Glover, who asked him if he did not bolt the regular Tammany Party once. John bowed acquiescence, and sat down—of which Mr. Shaw took opportunity to withdraw his firebrand.

The tumult was immediately renewed, and if anything with increased vigor by the introduction of the resolutions offered by Walter E. Jones, and amended by John Kelly. Everybody was trying to obtain the floor—the vacant space in front of the platform presenting a perfect sea of upturned faces.

The storm raged fierce and bitter for about half an hour. It was in vain that the Chairman attempted to bring the Convention to order. Finally, as the fire appeared to burn out, Mr. Sickles obtained the eye and the ear of the Chairman, and being awarded the favor, electrified the Convention by a hearty indorsement of the resolutions, which he hoped would be passed by a unanimous vote.

There was no resisting such an appeal—and acting on this suggestion, there was a determined and spontaneous call for the question. The resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned for tea.

After the adjournment, the Cooper Committee met at the rooms of Mr. Sickles, and the Small men at Mayor Wood's. Neither committee succeeded in complying with the expressed wish of the Convention previous to the hour of reassembling. It was understood a majority of the Cooper men were in favor of reporting their inability to agree, requesting the Convention to rescind the resolution, and to refer the troubles to a committee, as originally proposed. Six refused to agree in such a report and request, and they had sufficient influence to prevent its adoption.

When the Convention got together again, after tea, it was apparent the leaders did not intend to conclude the meeting with one day's work.

The organization of the Convention was perfected by providing for the appointment of Vice-Presidents, and there was a nice brush over the resolution offered by Mr. Ludlow, for the appointment by the Chair of a Committee to draft resolutions, &c. Mr. George Taylor, M. C. from Brooklyn, offered an amendment, that the Committee be appointed by the Delegates from the various Judicial Districts. This was construed as a direct attack upon the Chair, by the Softs, who at once rallied to his support. Gov. Seymour thought the amendment unfair, and Speaker Ludlow called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered. The result was the defeat of Mr. Taylor by a majority of 31, the vote being 38 to 69.

After this little clearing up of the atmosphere, the Convention took a recess over to Friday morning. LEO.

The Proceedings.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A few moments after 12 o'clock, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee called the Convention to order, and moved that Dr. Taylor, of Syracuse, be appointed permanent Chairman of the Convention.

A member inquired if the gentleman had not made a mistake. Did he not mean temporary Chairman.

No, he had made no mistake. He intended permanent, and so put the question. About twenty voted in the affirmative, and half that number in the negative. The motion was declared carried, and Dean Richmond, of Genesee, Soft, and John A. Green, of Onondaga, Hard, were appointed a Committee to escort the Chairman elect to the Chair.

Reaching the platform, Dr. Taylor thus returned his thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Countrymen: For this expression of your confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, be pleased to accept my thanks, and allow me to say that the first assembling in convention of the representatives of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, since the highly excited and bitter political contest which resulted in placing in the Executive Chair of the Nation the able, experienced and accomplished statesman, James Buchanan, [Loud cheers,] presents a fit occasion of mutual congratulation upon an event so auspicious to the preservation of the Union, the peace, and the general welfare of the Nation. [Applause.] We have occasion, gentlemen, for congratulation also in the firm determination manifested by the President to secure to the people of the territories the right unobstructed of determining for themselves the question which has given rise to so much agitation and excitement throughout the whole country. [Applause.] The voice of the majority once legally and fairly expressed must of necessity allay the excitement and strife in the Territories, and will, or ought to be, quietly acquiesced in by the people of all other localities.

The election of the President of the United States deserves particular attention from the affairs of our own State, and such was emphatically the case at the late Presidential election; but as the approaching election will be confined to State and county officers, we may expect that the people will turn their attention to matters in our own State more directly affecting her interests and welfare; and there, gentlemen, they will find abundant occasion for serious consideration. They will find a financial policy inaugurated by the leaders of the Whig Party, pursued by that party with a spendthrift prodigality, and which appears to be reaching its more perfect consummation under the new party name of Republican, which has resulted as was predicted by Democratic statesmen entertaining different and sounder views of finance, and the management of the public works, in an enormous and accumulating public debt, an empty treasury, diminished revenues, unfinished public works, and a burdensome and unequal taxation on the people. [Loud cheers.] Among the many things which may be worthy of your attention, and that of the people, might be enumerated a series of legislative acts, all supposed to tend to the same result. But, gentlemen, I need not detain you, and will not, with any extended remarks upon these topics. I will, therefore, only say that we may well remember that the unfortunate divisions of the Democratic Party have placed in the hands of our political opponents the opportunity of much bad management and legislation. [Applause.] With union and harmony in our councils, and a patriotic devotion to the welfare and the best interests of the State, we shall be able to present a ticket composed of men of Democratic principles, sound views of finance, inflexible integrity and honesty of purpose, [cheers,] and with such a ticket, worthy of public confidence, we may anticipate a favorable and successful result. I accept the position assigned me, gentlemen, with some embarrassment, growing out of the fact of my little acquaintance with parliamentary rules, not having had occasion to give any attention to them for a long time, but casting myself on your kind indulgence, and trusting in your cooperation, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair in an impartial manner, and with as much ability as I may command. [Loud cheers.]

ORGANIZATION.

After the Chairman had concluded his address, Mr. Cagger took the floor for the purpose of making an explanation. He had made a slight mistake in making the motion for a permanent. It appeared that by an arrangement between the friends of Delos De Wolf, of Oswego, and the friends of Dr. Taylor, it was understood that Mr. De Wolf should be nominated for temporary chairman—that Mr. De Wolf should decline and nominate Dr. Taylor for permanent President. He, Mr. Cagger, had misunderstood, and somewhat anticipated the first part of this arrangement. The result originally contemplated had been reached; but he deemed it necessary to make this explanation in order that there might be no ill feeling.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries—each gentleman being named by a different individual, and apparently without any concert of action: William Jewett, of Onondaga; H. Hubbard, of Chenango; Luke D. Smith, of Oswego; William F. Russell, of Ulster; William Marshall, of Kings; and F. C. Brunck, of Buffalo.

A motion was then made to appoint a Committee to nominate Vice-Presidents, which Capt. Rynders moved to amend, that they should be appointed in the same manner in which the Secretaries had been chosen.

Both these motions were subsequently withdrawn, in order to permit the introduction of a resolution directing the Secretaries to call the roll of delegates by counties. This was adopted, but after being amended so as to direct the Secretaries to receive all persons as members, whose seats were not contested.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and without interruption reached the county of New-York. When New-York was called Mr. George Taylor, of Brooklyn, moved to appoint a Committee of ten to whom should be referred the credentials of those claiming to represent the City of New-York.

Mr. Sickles desired to hand up to the Secretary a corrected list of the delegates from that City.

Mr. Barr also desired to hand up a correct list of the delegates—the People's delegates.

Mr. Morange also desired to send up a correct list—the delegates appointed by the Committee of which Wilson Small, Esq., was Chairman.

A motion was now made, which was carried, that the County of New-York be passed over, and the remaining counties be called in their order.

The remainder of the roll of delegates was then called, when Mr. Taylor renewed his motion.

Mr. John Kelley said that it would be proper for each gentleman when his name was called from the City of New-York to present personally his credentials.

Mr. Barr—Who will you make contestants? We claim seats as the only regular delegation.

Mr. Mulligan desired that a Committee should be appointed to receive credentials from New York and all other contested seats.

Mr. Fairchild—I had supposed that all seats from the State of New-York were contested, and in such a case it is a proper rule to refer questions of that sort to a Committee appointed by the Convention. If we are mistaken—if it is true that there are no contested seats in the City and County of New-York, the Committee which shall be appointed by the Chair, or this Convention, will have little difficulty in settling matters. If it is true that there is but one, or even five, whose seats are contested, the Committee will have no difficulty in deciding who shall be admitted to the Convention.

Mr. Kelly thought that the gentlemen whose seats were not contested, should be allowed to take part in the discussion.

A Delegate—(Excited)—What is the motion before the Convention?

The President—The motion is made by the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Fairchild,) that there be a Committee of One appointed from each Judicial District to decide upon the contested seats of the City of New York. The gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Edwin Croswell) moves as an amendment, the appointment of two from each Judicial District.

A Delegate—All the seats from New-York are contested.

Mr. John Kelly—I should like to see any gentleman come forward and say that my seat is contested. [Applause.]

The Chair suggested that the districts in the City should be called by number, and if there were no contestants in any of the districts they could take their seats as members.

Mr. Kelly—I agree to all that, but I want any individual to come forward who, in person, will contest my seat.

The President—In order to facilitate business let the Secretary call the districts, and if there are any seats that are not contested let the gentlemen take their seats.

Mr. Sickles—It is perfectly well known that every seat from New-York is contested. [Shouts of order, order.]

Mr. Sickles—(To the President)—Am I out of order?

The Chair—No. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Sickles—I desire only to say that I am informed that there is upon the table before the Chair a list of three delegations claiming to represent the City and County of New-York.

A Voice—There are four.

Mr. Sickles—Well, four, then. "The cry is still they come." The course which has been suggested, to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred the New-York case, they then to report to this Convention, is fair and just. We desire to occupy as little time as possible, and to present no question here that can disturb the harmony of its proceedings. By referring the whole question to a Committee you will dispose of it in a mode that will give fair play all round, and prevent much disagreement in this Convention. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Morange rose amid shouts of "Question, question," and the rising of several members from their seats, creating fearful confusion. I understand the motion, said he, of my friend Mr. Earle, (Herkimer,) to be that where the seats are not contested, the delegate representing that Assembly District is to take his seat in this Convention, and to participate in its deliberations now. I believe it just, if his constituents have seen fit to send him here, that he should take his place.

Cries of "Question, question."

Capt. Rynders (to Mr. Morange)—What do you do here? I would like to know if you have come from New-York? [Cries of "Question, question," and great confusion.]

Mr. Morange—Yes, I did come from New-York, and you know it. I came here as delegate of the Wilson Small Committee. [Shouts of "Question, question, order, order," and "Why don't you sit down."]

Capt. Rynders—I have as much right to be heard as the gentleman. I am entitled to the same privileges as he is, and no man shall put me down unless we are placed upon an equal footing.

A Voice—Who's got the floor. ["Order, order," shouting and stamping.]

Mr. Morange—I would ask you, Mr. Chairman—[Shouts of "Order, order," and "Question, question."]

Mr. Mulligan (of Kings)—I renew my motion and call for the previous question.

The Chairman—The motion before the Convention is from the—

Mr. Morange—I would simply ask if I have not the floor?

The Chairman—(Peremptorily)—No, take your seat, Sir.

Mr. Morange—I would simply ask if I have not the floor?

The Chairman—Please to take your seat.

Mr. Morange—But surely I have as much right to be heard—

[Rap, rap, rap, from the gavel of the President, and shouts of "Question!" "Question!"]

The motion, with the amendment, was then put and carried.

Captain Rynders—I say that I honestly believe that Mr. Kelly's seat is not contested.

A delegate moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial district be appointed, except the third upon the contested seats in the County of Columbia.

Wm. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, moved that a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of one from each Judicial (except the first) District, be appointed by the chair.

Judge Taylor thought it would be better to postpone that matter for the present.

Mr. Ludlow—In making that motion, I believe I am following out all the precedents of these bodies. It has never in my experience in State Conventions been the practice of holding off from the appointment of the usual Committee until the reports on the contested seats are all in. I do not believe that such a practice was ever adopted either in a State or National Convention. We desire to go on with the management of our business here. I regret in common with all the members of this Convention, this unfortunate division in New-York, but we are desirous of returning to our homes, and we do not propose to defer all the business of this Convention until the reports from Committees are decided on.

Mr. Taylor thought that such a course would inflict injustice on other counties.

It was moved that this resolution be laid on the table.

This was put and declared to be carried by the Chairman.

After the announcement that the motion was carried, several members requested the vote to be again put as they had misunderstood its object. [Loud cries to Mr. Ludlow to withdraw his motion.]

Mr. Ludlow—I have no disposition to oppose this motion to lay on the table, and assent to it; but I will not withdraw my motion.

The question was then put and it was laid on the table.

Mr. George Taylor moved that the Chairman now proceed to appoint the Committee on Credentials, and that a recess be taken for a certain period of time, until they were prepared to report.

A motion for an adjournment was here put and carried, amid the most exciting calls of the Chairman to appoint the Committee.

AN INTERLUDE SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The Convention was adjourned until three o'clock and punctual to that hour the Hall was crowded by the delegates and spectators. The President, however, not making his appearance until nearly four o'clock, Mr. Dickinson, who was recognized by the assemblage and was loudly cheered, was called upon for a speech. He ascended the platform, and said:

My Fellow-Citizens, Delegates to the Convention, and Fellow Democrats: There is a statute in this State prohibiting the disturbing of religious meetings, and although this is not exactly of that character, if I supposed that I should have disturbed this meeting I would not have ventured to make my appearance. [Laughter.] I came in to confer with some of my friends, and see how the delegates looked after the morning session, for it is not every day that we behold a Democratic Convention in the State of New York.

As the President of this Convention has not yet taken his seat, perhaps I may be indulged for a few moments in addressing you, thanking you for the kind and generous partiality that you have extended to me on my making my appearance in the Convention. [Cheers.] If I fail to appreciate it most deeply and most sensibly, I should be a great deal more or less than a man. I am gratified that you have proceeded thus far so harmoniously, and I look forward to the consummation of your labors here with renewed hope in the expectation that you will separate, firmly knit together in the bonds of friendship, to be eternal. [Loud cheers.] I see that this will be so, because we are all engaged in this great work, wishing to renominate a ticket, not for the purpose of bringing this or that individual before the country, but for the purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of Democratic principles—principles which we expect lie at the foundations of our Government—principles without the ascendancy of which we believe the Government cannot stand, or if it can stand, we do not believe it will be worth preservation. The theory of our Government resides in the great principles of equity which have always been adhered to by the Democratic Party. Look at the mis-called Republican Party at the present day. They are warring with more than savage ferocity on the Constitution under which they live, and which protects, shelters and supports them. And we need go no further than their last great act, as is manifested through some of their most learned and elevated citizens. I allude to the late address to the President of the United States, and signed by 40 clergymen; but they have received from him a severe and well-merited castigation. Never was a chastisement laid on so well as that, and I undertake to say it here, not only in a Democratic Convention, but before the American people, knowing what I say, and saying it with responsibility, that no document has been calculated to do as much good emanating from a responsible source since the days of Gen. Jackson as that of Mr. Buchanan. It has been suggested that it was beneath the President to notice it. I do not so regard it. The doctrine that they have invoked in their letter has been promulgated in secret, emanating from our institutions of learning,—that has gone forth intimating its evil tendencies among the people, and has done more mischief than all other considerations put together. If Satan himself had been sent upon earth commissioned to sow dragon's teeth, and a licentious and destroying spirit upon the people, he could not better discharge his mission than preaching that false and spurious philanthropy. But it is like the pitcher sent too often to the well, that finally comes back broken. I hope that the President will be sustained. I know he will be by the feelings of the country. People will now be compelled to look this question in the face. This fanaticism—this spurious benevolence—has been put forward in this form, and sent to Mr. Buchanan, and, in the name of the American people, he has answered it successfully. My Democratic brethren, I invoke you in the spirit of true philanthropy, true justice and equity, and in the name of that Democratic benevolence which brings men all upon one great level, which consoles the down-trodden, and which pulls down tyranny, which is no respecter of persons, but which gives to every man equal rights and equal property, which regards this country as a great family of States and which treats her States who possess the institution of Slavery as brethren, in theory and practice, as entitled to the same consideration that we have for ourselves. We are a Free State. The Southern States do not interfere with our Common Schools, our prison discipline, canals or railways, or our system of banking. We should not interfere with them. They have the institution of domestic Slavery, not planted by themselves, but by that slave-hating Great Britain and Stafford House morality. It is not our institution, but theirs. If it is found to belong to the States that have it, if sin it is, it is theirs, and we need not answer for it, because, on the Great Day of Account we shall have enough to answer for ourselves. If it is a curse and a burden they introduced it, and not we.

Our object in coming here is to redeem the State of New-York, which will be accomplished by elevating Democratic principles and electing a good ticket. Let us have a good ticket. Let it be Democratic all over. Let it be Democratic above and below, and on both sides, horizontal and perpendicular, round and diagonal. Let it recognize no section of the party whatever, and in showing that it does not do so let it recognize every section. [Cheers.] With such a ticket and with such a spirit we can carry the State. [Applause.] The honorable gentleman having thanked the Convention for the patience they had manifested in listening to his remarks, and the President appearing and taking his seat, retired amid loud applause.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. Grimes, of Erie, submitted a resolution that the rules of the Assembly of this State be the rules of this Convention. This was adopted.

Mr. Purple, of Chenango, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee consist of two from each old Senatorial District, and that the delegations from each District present the names of two members to this Convention.

Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the New York City contested seats are hereby instructed to consider and report upon the claims *only* of such sets of delegates as willingly pledge a full and entire submission to the will of this Convention so far as it may decide upon the question of *regularity* of Democratic local organization of that City.

SPEECH OF MR. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

If, said he, I understand the resolution, it means that the Committee that you are about appointing to take New-York matters into consideration and report, are to decide upon whom the people of the City shall support between those two organizations, and if this Convention shall decide it. I say this Convention has no power over that subject. I do not believe, whatever may be the result of the Committee on the New-York contested seats, or whatever may be their report, or whatever may be the action of this Convention thereupon, I do not believe there is one Democrat in New-York who will hesitate to support whatever nomination this Convention makes. But, Sir, I entirely deny the power of this Convention to compel us by anything it may say, or to compel the Democracy of New-York, to make a pledge that they shall support any particular ticket. I came here to make no pledges; I am not instructed or authorized to do so. Pledges are not democratic. The Democracy of New-York, if I should make a pledge, would vote for whom they chose. The only pledge that a Democrat gives is his democracy and his principles. [Applause.] It is really ingenious, anticipating the report of this Committee in favor of the Cooper Committee. The gentleman rises from this honored democratic institution of Tammany Hall and its sachems; rises here, and wants the thirty-five thousand Democrats of New-York, who have put their seal of condemnation upon that political anti-democratic close Corporation, that have shaken off the shackles that have bound them for twenty years; it was ingenious if they should be fortunate enough to preserve justice, truth and equity, and get a report in their favor, and exclude the Democratic General Committee of New-York, then to undertake to bind the Democracy. [Applause.] My constituents are scattered over two large Wards, and are they to go by the decision of gentlemen here, who, however respectable, can know nothing about the matter, and who have no power over our local organization. Sir, in the decision of this matter of Delegates, what is the power of this Convention? To decide who represents here the will of the people—the sovereigns of the country. [Cheers.] In getting up that decision you take democratic views as to the form in which that will is to come here, and hence comes up the question of irregularity, but beyond that you will turn this Convention into an institution worse than this political corporation which derives all its legitimate powers from the Legislature of your State.

Mr. John Cochrane here obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Shaw at his request. If, said Mr. S., I understand the gentleman correctly, he made an insinuation that the resolution had been introduced as rather an indorsement of the Cooper Committee. It bears no such thing upon its face, neither was there any such intention, and, in reply to a portion of the gentleman's remarks, it is enough to point back to the action of the Democratic National Convention. In regard to the State of New-York I think it a safe precedent at least to follow, and one in which I believe that the mass of the people in and out of New-York will accept. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. Cochrane said: I do not rise for the purpose of entering into any controversy upon the subject of the regularity or irregularity of Tammany Hall or its exteriors. I regret that the resolution which has been introduced, and which I confess seems to me proper as it was read, has precipitated to some degree this question of contest between us, and it is not meet, Sir, therefore, that while this language has been indulged in, although from the most proper and the best motive, that we should stand here from New York, representing different organized interests; yet I trust the same Democracy, and should permit these reprehensible remarks in respect to our position should pass unnoticed. In regard to Tammany Hall, Sir, there is no language that can fortify her position. [Loud cheers.] There is not a Democrat in this land who is competent to the task of being the champion of that time-honored institution. "Close corporation," as she may be, if you refer to a legislature that so recently has been controlled by Black Republican votes, there she stands the representative of the Democracy of New-York not only, but also the steady supporter of the Democracy of the Union. I do not appeal to her reputation for her position to strengthen the attitude we occupy as her children. I believe in my inmost heart that we all truly mean to obey her precepts. [Cheers.] The gentleman on the other side during the last campaign which gave Mr. Buchanan the Presidency, hailed from Tammany Hall, and shall we who chance to be tossed upon local and temporary issues, here raise an hostile arm against each other, which so soon will be called upon to support the nominations of this Convention? No, it is not a question of principle. It is but a question of regularity, and to that question I understand the resolution to be addressed. And is not this Convention the judge of the regularity of its officers? If not, why assemble? Your very acts last year and years before will but affirm the position that this Convention must of necessity judge of conflicting organizations in the counties, and if it were not, anarchy would be the result, and organization and discipline would be no more. The question is: It is notifying in language and presenting that principle which is commonly known to us all, viz.: that this Convention when it acts, let its judgment be pronounced as it may, without regard to the result, should accept its acts as a work well done, and a step made in progress, so that when they come up here again the Convention will refer back to the actions of this and other Conventions and by its records read aright the story who is the recognized organization in New-York. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Glover considered it highly improper to discuss the question of regularity before the whole Convention. The argument should be made before the Committee, who would then report. Then the Convention might discuss the question. [Loud cries of "Question, question," and great confusion.]

Mr. Chamberlain moved the previous question. [Hisses.]

A Voice—What! are they going to put New-York down with her 40,000 Democratic votes. [Applause and tumult.]

At this juncture Mayor Wood rose and was about to address the Convention, when he was interrupted by the President, who informed him that the previous question had been moved.

Here the whole body of the hall presented a scene of uproar which it is impossible to describe. Some members rushed from their seats, sprang into the open space in front of the President's desk and attempted to catch his eye, gesticulating violently. "Mr. President" and "Mr. Chairman" was shrieked by fifty delegates at a time, and cries for "Wood" were poured in from every direction. At last the previous question was withdrawn, and his Honor buttoned his coat, advanced a few paces up the centre plain, and addressed the assemblage.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President—Next to the humiliating position which the City of New-York presents to this Convention—next to the pain it gives me to appear in a Democratic State Convention as a contestant to any seat, is, Sir, that I am forced to rise to say but one word. The great City of New-York is entitled to rights upon this floor, and to be heard in this body. [Cries of "Good."] I apprehend, Sir, that the collective representatives of the great Democracy of the Empire State, are not prepared to ignore the representatives of 40,000 Democrats, and I have reason to say that it is not right for this Convention to determine any question except that which is before it, and which is legitimately matter for its determination. This Convention is convened for nominating a Democratic ticket, and as a necessary consequence to that duty, it has a clear right to settle such questions of contested seats as may come before it. And that is the only question here now. The question is with reference to the settlement of the New-York contested seats. It has been said there have been several delegations contesting the right to seats here. It may be so. I understand that the Convention have provided a Committee to report upon that subject. Whether Richard Roe or John Doe is entitled to a seat is of no consequence, but it is to be determined whether he is the proper person, and has proper credentials. When you go beyond the legitimate question as to whether he is entitled to a seat, into local difficulties appertaining to the complicated affairs of Tammany Hall and the County of New-York, you are treading upon dangerous ground, traveling beyond your province, and assuming that central power under which we in the City of New-York already suffer. We have submitted no such question.

Mr. Chamberlain—(Interrupting)—I withdraw the resolution. [Applause and laughter.]

The Mayor—Then I have nothing further to say. His Honor resumed his seat, smiling blandly.

Mr. Walter E. Jones of New-York offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the masses of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York are united on principles, and no principle being involved in the present struggles for seats in this Convention, by those representing the various organizations of that City and County, it is, therefore, the judgment of this Convention that the delegates from the different organizations of said City report forthwith the names of seventeen delegates to represent the City in the Convention.

Mr. Shaw moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Kelly went into a brief history of the troubles which had agitated the Democratic Party since 1856, and moved the following amendment to Mr. Jones' motion:

Resolved, That eight persons shall be selected by the Cooper Committee, and that eight be selected by the Small Committee, and these sixteen when selected shall choose the seventeenth man to represent the City and County of New-York. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Cochrane, amid loud shouts of "Question, question," rose to a point of order. This Convention had adopted a resolution referring the difficulty in New-York to a Committee of 14.

Another resolution was offered now taking that reference away from that Committee. Before that object could be arrived at it was necessary first to reconsider the original resolution.

Here another scene of uproar occurred if possible worse than the last. Messrs. Mulligan, Sickles, Rynders, Jones and many others attempting to get the floor, but to no purpose. The President seemed perfectly bewildered, and, feebly knocking with his gavel, attempted to preserve order but without effect.

The President at length getting a hearing informed the members that Mr. Jones had the floor.

Mr. Jones attempted to speak, but as some twenty were addressing the Chair at the same instant, not one word of his could be heard.

Mr. Thomas Brown denounced Mr. Jones as an outsider.

Another Delegate expressed his conviction that this was no Convention at all.

Mr. Sickles (to the Chairman) Announce the Committee.

Mr. Morange—Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on this important occasion.

Capt. Rynders requested the Chairman to have the passages cleared.

A Delegate wanted a sergeant-at-arms appointed. [Laughter.]

Comparative quiet was restored, the members obeying with alacrity the desire of the Captain.

The next thing in order was the amendment of Mr. Walter Jones' resolution offered by Mr. Kelly. The Ayes and Nays being called for, they were ordered, with this result—Ayes 54, Nays 44. [Loud cheers.]

An adjournment was moved for but lost.

MR. SICKLES' SPEECH.

Mr. Sickles, amid cries of "Question," said—I understand, Mr. President, the vote taken by the Convention to be an expression of its wish that an effort should be made on the part of these contending delegations, to reconcile their own difficulties. I accept the expression of that wish in the name of the delegations which I represent, and pledge our heartiest efforts to reconcile this difficulty. [Cheers.] I have tried twenty times since that resolution was offered to get the floor for the purpose of saying what I now have, and if I could have succeeded sooner in obtaining it, you would have perhaps come earlier to vote on the union proposition. We have tried at home heretofore to reconcile this difficulty, and we are now willing to try it here again. My only objection to the resolution is, that it does not go far enough in the work of reconciliation. It only proposes to reconcile the difficulties of the moment, and leaves wholly untouched the radical conflict organized at home. I had hoped that a resolution would have been offered which embraced the whole of this controversy, so that we could present not only a spectacle of union as to our delegation here, but that we could have presented to Tammany Hall and the lion-hearted Democracy of New-York a spectacle of union as regards every organization. But this Convention has said we shall do this much, and on the part of the delegation I represent, we bow to its pleasure, and pledge ourselves,—(although my friend Mr. Sutherland says that pledges are not democratic, but I think a pledge to do right is always democratic.)—I pledge the delegation to enter on this duty in good faith, and endeavor to accomplish it. I hope that the resolution will be unanimously adopted. [Cheers.]

The question was put and carried unanimously.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that some disposition be made of the contested seats in Columbia County similar to that made in respect to New-York. Carried.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at half-past 7.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that the Convention repeal the resolution as to Columbia County embraced in the New-York resolution.

The President inquired if the New York delegation were present and ready to report?

A delegate responded that they had not agreed.

Mr. Ludlow moved that the resolution calling for a Committee of two from each judicial district be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The amendment to this resolution was that the delegates should have the appointing power and not the Chair.

The ayes and nays were demanded, on the amendment, which resulted in the following vote: Ayes 35, nays 69. So the amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the original motion, which was carried.

The Convention then adjourned to to-morrow, Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 11.

On the assembling of the Convention this morning, the list was called, and when New-York was reached, Mayor Wood rose, and requested the Secretary to call New-York by the list handed up. The list of New-York delegates, as agreed upon this morning in a caucus of the delegations, was then called, as follows:

THE COOPER DELEGATES.

Messrs. Sickles, Cochrane, Kennedy, Froment, Ward, Purdy, Byrnes, Rynders.

THE SMALL DELEGATES.

Messrs. Wood, Sutherland, Morange, Ely, McIntyre, Swackhamer, Fitzgerald, Poole.

The seventeenth delegate is Philip W. Engs.

The reading of the list of delegates was followed by loud applause.

The list of Vice-Presidents was then announced, as follows:

Districts.		Districts.	
1	Philip W. Engs.	5	Royal Chamberlain.
2	D. D. Aiken.	6	S. G. Hathaway.
3	Zadock Pratt.	7	D. J. Sunderland.
4	Joseph Russell.	8	M. B. Champlin.

When the First District was called Mayor Wood rose, while the delegations were in consultation, and said that he was desirous not to delay the Convention, and begged to nominate John Kelly as Vice-President.

Mr. Sickles, without noticing Mayor Wood's motion, said that the Delegation had instructed him to report the name of Philip W. Engs as Vice-President.

Mr. Byrnes said that the Delegates had the right to present a name for Vice-President themselves; and after a consultation Mayor Wood said, "Oh! then we accept Mr. Engs."

Mr. Champlin, of Allegany, from the Committee for the contested seat for the County of Columbia, reported in favor of admitting Robert McClellan and Edwin Hoes.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The names of the members of the State Committee were then called.

For the First District were named Peter B. Sweeny and Fernando Wood.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Appalling Accounts of the Massacre at Cawnpore.

Gloomy Prospects for the Besiegers of Delhi.

Postponement of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Quarrel Between Sardinia and Naples.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN DISPUTE.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City yesterday afternoon from Boston. We publish below some interesting details of the Telegraphic summary from Halifax that has already appeared.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 27th ult., gives the following Indian news as additional to the London dispatches already published in our journals:

"Insurrections had broken out at Belkots and Hyderabad, but they had been promptly repressed. Besides the above, private dispatches from Trieste confirm the intelligence received by the British Government, and add that a desperate battle had been fought at Lucknow, and that the rebels had been defeated by the garrison of Agra."

The Paris *Pays*, whose authority on Indian affairs is, however, shaken by Lord Palmerston's contradiction of its recent assertions about the passage of English troops through the Isthmus of Suez, says that the army of Oude (30,000) has, beyond all doubt, put itself in communication with the insurgents of Delhi.

In regard to the Question of the Principalities that has lately caused such a breeze in the political world of Europe, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 28th ult., says:

In conformity with instructions he has just received, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris has informed the Emperor's Government of the Sultan's consent to annul the Moldavian elections, in compliance with the wishes of the four Powers. By this arrangement England and Austria may be said to be ignored. Their representatives at Constantinople appear to have done nothing towards reestablishing unanimity of action. After the harmonious concert at Osborne, this note from the Bosphorus rather jars upon the ear. The difficulty, however, is at an end, and the French Government holds itself satisfied.

Private letters from Madrid continue to speak of Palace intrigues in opposition to the Narvaez Ministry, and to which the Queen, with her well-known love of mischief, complaisantly lends herself.

According to the last accounts from Teheran, a rather sharp struggle was going on between Mr. Murray and the Russian Ambassador. The following extract is taken from the Constantinople correspondence of the *Osservatore Triestino*:

When Mirza Aga, the sadrazam or prime minister of the Shah, visited Mr. Murray on his arrival at Teheran, the latter complained that the Persian government had not only not evacuated Herat, but had reinforced the garrison of that city, although England had fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty. The sadrazam replied that as Prince Mourad Mirza had repeatedly refused to quit Herat, troops had been sent to force him to do so. Mr. Murray was dissatisfied with the answer, and peremptorily demanded the immediate evacuation of Herat and the withdrawal of the army commanded by Mourad Mirza from its precincts.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* states that the Emperor of Russia has decided not to meet the Emperor Napoleon at Chalons, but at some town in Germany, which has not yet been decided upon.

The Danish Government has given orders for a body of troops to put themselves in march towards Holstein. The decision, taken at a moment when the States are assembled at Itzehoe, has produced considerable sensation.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

From the London Times, Aug. 28.

By a strange inconsistency, of the two dispatches that arrived on Wednesday night from Trieste, the one addressed to the Foreign-Office did not contain what appears with such sad prominence in that sent by our own agent—the surrender, and subsequent massacre, of the garrison of Cawnpore. Nena Sahib, the fiend who dragged 183 European fugitives, chiefly women and children, from boats on the Ganges, to the parade ground of Cawnpore, and there murdered the whole in one helpless mass, has had a second opportunity of the same kind, and has made the same use of it. At the date of the first affair it was said that he had a very large force, the nucleus being a body of armed men, with artillery, which we English at home hear with astonishment he had been permitted to keep about him a long time, though known to be a bitter enemy of the British rule, and with what he considered a strong private grievance. It is hardly possible to canvass what is indeed wholly inexplicable. The only answer is that such things are common in India, and India is not like England. Thank Heaven, England is not like India, and we remember with gratitude the parting remark of Henry VII. to a nobleman whose hospitality he had been enjoying, and who, in defiance of a recent act, escorted him with a body of armed retainers out of his demesne: "*My Attorney General will speak to you of this;*" as indeed he did with a vengeance. Besides his own ordinary body-guard, this man, who has always had the worst reputation, soon gathered all sorts of irregulars, and it is to be presumed *a good portion of the mutineers from Cawnpore itself*. These were the 1st, 53d and 56th Native Infantry, the 2d Light Cavalry, and two companies of Artillery. It is not very clear what force Sir Hugh Wheeler had with him, as the accounts do *not agree, and are evidently conjectural.* According to the *Bombay Times*, part of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment and a battery of European Artillery were on the spot at the time of the original outbreak, and a repetition of the tragedies at Bareilly and Shajehanpore thereby prevented. There was, however, several days' fighting, and, though the mutineers were driven out of the place, many on our side are said to have fallen. Our own Bombay correspondent, writing on the 28th of June, says: "Cawnpore, we believe, has been saved by the arrival of the 84th and of the 64th, the latter from Bombay;" but, though their destination might be Cawnpore, they do not appear to have reached it in time to prevent the catastrophe. They have had a share in avenging it, as far as that has been done. The precise order of events at that place we shall probably know on Saturday, but the general outline given in the dispatch is most lamentable. The garrison, being reduced to famine, capitulated to Nena Sahib, on the solemn assurance that their lives should be spared, and were immediately massacred. This is such a stereotyped form of words that one is almost ashamed to write them. The same thing has occurred a thousand *times before* in Indian history, and, under given circumstances, will *always* be repeated. We cannot help wishing it may turn out that Sir Hugh Wheeler *had been killed before the capitulation*, and that he finished his long and brilliant career still as a soldier, and not as the helpless victim of a hideous butchery. His history is remarkable. He was a soldier of the Lake days. He entered the army in 1803, joined his regiment at this very station of Cawnpore, and marched thence under Lord Lake, now 54 years ago, to the conquest of Delhi. He had distinguished himself since in Affghanistan and elsewhere, and his long term of service comprised almost half the period of our rule in India.

We will own to a melancholy satisfaction in the thought that, by the breach of this capitulation, we are now at liberty to deal with Nena Sahib according to all the laws of peace and of war. We should, indeed, be sorry to be under any obligation or in any sort of covenant with the deliberate murderer of more than a hundred women and children. It is difficult indeed to imagine how Sir H. Wheeler, or the surviving officer in command, could either trust such a man or wish to enter into terms with him. On this point we hope to be better informed than we are. But, however that may be, Nena Sahib has released us from all obligation; and if he, or one of his gang, escape the halter, it must only be because the bullet or the bayonet has been beforehand with it. We trust that England will spare no cost of men or of money to vindicate justice and humanity upon the person of this savage and his myrmidons. Extraordinary crimes require extraordinary penalties; and, if we mean to sustain the British rule or human nature itself, in any wholesome sense of that term, in Hindostan, we must make a signal example of the men who have offered these affronts upon it. We occasionally hear whispers about cheap sentiments of mercy and pity for these men. Whatever we may desire for their souls, it is plain matter of business what we have to do with their bodies, and not only India, but the world, will be intolerable if we neglect our duty to them. Nothing else will tell on the Mahomedan or the Hindoo. For our religion, for our teaching and preaching, they have an utter contempt. Fortunately they understand what it is to be hung, and have a particular objection to it. Indeed, we have heard lately some earnest remonstrances against the application of this process to persons so keenly sensitive of its disgrace. That is exactly why it is so peculiarly adapted for the purpose. What we have to teach the followers of Mahomet and the worshippers of Vishnu is that, whatever their creed or their caste, we treat murderers as we do dogs, and in all moral respects rate them a great deal lower.

We cannot help calling attention to the remarkable difference between the two telegraphic despatches that appeared one under the other in our yesterday's columns. The first was a gift from Government, and therefore it may be said we ought not to criticise it too sharply. Government, however, will only be too thankful for any suggestions that will enable its servants to do their work better. The second despatch, which only arrived at this office at 5 A. M. yesterday, when our paper was already at press, is an example of good work, and of adaptation to its purpose, telling its story shortly and distinctly. Instead of stating generally that Delhi still "held out," it particularizes, with very few more words, that the enemy had made three more sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated, and suffered heavy loss. It then states expressly the sad fate of the garrison at Cawnpore, which the Government despatch supposed to be known, and therefore left uncertain. It contains the very encouraging fact of the 31st Regiment at Saugor, under their native officers alone, driving the revolted 42d out of the station. Another omission is important, though the fact was perhaps supposed to be known,—not a word is said in either despatch as to the fate of the *Tyne*, and the incomprehensible voyage of the soldiers and crew back to Suez. To-morrow, however, will solve this enigma.

SKETCH OF THE LATE SIR HUGH WHEELER.

From the London Times.

Major-General Sir Hugh Massy Wheeler, K.C.B., whose melancholy death at Cawnpore has followed so closely upon the losses which we have sustained in the persons of Sir H. M. Lawrence and General Barnard, was one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian service, as he proved in the Sikh war. He was the son of the late Captain Hugh Wheeler, of the Indian army, and grandson of Mr. Frank Wheeler, of Ballywire, County of Limerick, by Margaret, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh, first Lord Massy in the Irish Peerage. He was himself born at Ballywire in 1789, so that at the time of his death he had reached his 68th year. He received his early education at Richmond, Surrey, and at the Grammar-School, Bath. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1803, when he received his first commission in the Bengal Infantry. In the next year he enrolled with his regiment, under Lord Lake, against Delhi. Having risen steadily through the intermediate grades, he became Colonel of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry in 1846, and in the same year was appointed first class Brigadier, in command of field forces; in 1854 he attained the rank of Major-general. In December, 1845, previous to the hard-fought battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the gallant General (then Brigadier) Wheeler, with a force of 4,000 men and 21 guns, covered the village of Bussean, where the large depôt of stores had been collected for the army under Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir Harry Smith, and thus rendered important services which contributed to their success in the gaining of those victories. He received the order of the Douranee Empire in 1846, and was honored a few years since for his distinguished merits by being appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty. Having been repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for his valuable services in the Sikh campaigns and in the conquest of the Punjab, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath of 1850, and since that time has held command of the district of Cawnpore.

The Indian dispatches during the war in the Punjab show that these honors were by no means cheaply earned by General Wheeler. In October, 1848, he effected the reduction of the strong fortress of Rungur Nuggul with only the loss of a single man, and by his conduct on this occasion earned the warmest approval of Lord Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, who formally congratulated the Brigadier on the result, which, in his opinion, was "entirely to be ascribed to the soldier-like and judicious arrangements of that gallant officer." In the following month of November, in a dispatch addressed to the Governor General, Lord Gough states that he "has directed the Adjutant-General to convey to Brigadier General Wheeler his hearty congratulations and thanks for the important services which he and the brave troops under his command have rendered in the reduction of the fortress of Kullalwalha," again with the loss of only one man killed and five wounded. Again, in a dispatch from the Adjutant-General to the Governor General, dated "Camp before Chillianwallah, Jan. 30, 1849," it is stated that Brigadier Wheeler, in command of the Punjab Division and of the Jullunder field force, supported by Major Butler and Lieutenant Hodson, assaulted and captured the heights of Dalla in the course of his operations against the rebel Ram Singh, in spite of the difficulties presented by rivers almost unfordable and mountains deemed impregnable. And, finally, in the general order issued by him on the receipt of the dispatch of Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjab, the Governor-General thus expresses himself: "Brigadier General Wheeler, C.B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with great skill and success, and the Governor-General has been happy in being able to convey to him his thanks thus publicly."

It only remains to be added that, unlike Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and most other distinguished Indian officers, the services and reputation of Gen. Wheeler were almost wholly of a military character, and that he does not appear to have been employed in political or diplomatic situations. But even if this be so, the military reputation which he has left behind him is of the highest order.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS AT DELHI.

From the London Times, Aug. 27.

The Bombay mail arrived at Suez six days after the arrival of that from Calcutta, and brings us news from Delhi down to the 14th of July. At that date, it appears, we were still waiting for reinforcements, as, owing to the extent of our own positions to be protected, no more than 2,000 Europeans could be spared for an effective attack on the city. On the scale of the calculations made in the not very different case of Sebastopol, this would not necessarily imply a less aggregate than 7,000 Europeans in the camp, the last estimate reported. The death of Sir H. Barnard took place on the 5th, so that his successor, General Reid, had been nine days in command at the last date. The garrison of Lucknow, in the words of the dispatch, was "still holding out," after the loss of its lamented commandant on the 4th. * * *

The calculations of the force necessary for an effective attack upon Delhi throw a strong light on the folly of maintaining large fortified towns. With what view were the fortifications of a city containing 200,000 bigoted enemies of the British rule, with six miles of circuit, carefully repaired and strengthened with bastions, dikes, martello towers? There can be no doubt that 2,000 British soldiers could soon effect a lodgment on the ramparts, but they would be lost in the city, which is probably every day adding to its internal defences, at the cost of the peaceable and more wealthy inhabitants. A place of this sort requires a large army both to take it and to hold it; and in our position we have both to take it and to hold it, for we have to occupy the city and maintain a good position outside at the same *time. The British army has to get into the city* and protect its camp outside till the process is complete. It is, however, the old delusion of war-mongers, and their judicial blindness, always to be supposing one enemy and one species of warfare. No doubt, the *anticipated foe was a foreign one, advancing from the* northwest, and it was taken for granted that a common sense of danger would unite against him the British and the native soldier. This unanimity was indispensable, for it now appears that Delhi must fall to the more numerous host, and there would never be such a force of British soldiers there as to dispense with native aid. But, granting the necessity of a large arsenal and depôt, there certainly was no need why we should encumber ourselves with the protection of 200,000 civilians, who would never be of any use, and were always ready to turn against us. Of course, when we have taken the city we shall know what to do with it, but we shall acquire that knowledge at a rather disproportionate cost.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON THE MUTINIES.

From the London Times.

* * * We cannot wonder that Her Majesty left other lips to tell how deeply she is affected by these events. But as if *from her lips*, and with all the devotion due to a Sovereign and a lady, we accept the solemn appeal, when Queen Victoria commands her servants to inform Parliament that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end. Yes, our cause is just. On the whole, we have been benefactors to India. We have long maintained peace, and even prosperity, *among those countless millions. Change their* natures we could not. There is not the thought of wanton tyranny to paralyze our arm. What, then, need we fear? Not the murderers of unarmed men, of women, and children,—not beings who can devise and *perpetrate* atrocities that even the stern red Indian, as we were told the other day, would recoil from.

We venture to back up this appeal from the Throne with an expression of our own earnest wishes, and confident hopes that during the recess her Majesty's Government will draw without stint on their Parliamentary powers, and the resources of the country. We trust that nothing short of necessity will be allowed to limit the scale of our armaments for the East. We have not merely to reconquer strong positions and extensive districts, not merely to destroy some fifty regiments of treacherous and cowardly mutineers, not merely to chastise and terrify into submission independent princes, numerous contingents, crowds of irregulars, whole tribes of robbers and murderers, and a population naturally apt to side with the strong; but, more than all, we have to perform in the eyes of the world, and for the benefit of the human race, a tremendous act of vengeance. England, religion, and civilization, have received the most intolerable insult that Mahomedan fanaticism could devise in a systematic series of deliberate brutalities on European women and children. Throughout all the East this is the particular mode of expressing the utmost national scorn and defiance. A people, it is there felt, that cannot, or does not choose, to protect and avenge its women, is no people at all, and unfit to be served or obeyed. The Mahomedans of every class do not allow their women to be seen by the eye of man, and nowhere is this scruple so strong as in Hindostan, where even Turks and Persians are thought less refined. However dissolute an old Begum may be,—and some of them are something extraordinary in this way,—wherever she goes curtains and draperies must protect her from the profanation of male eyes. In various less settled districts of Hindostan,—Rajpootana, for instance,—where the state of society makes it difficult to protect women from insult, it is customary to destroy most female infants, in order to prevent what would be a disgrace to the tribe, but which a foe would always, for that reason, be ready to perpetrate. Now, we in India stand in this respect on tender ground. They cannot understand, though to a certain extent they envy, the freedom of our female society. But this is the particular point on which they hold us most accessible to insult, and accordingly the native journals have always been full of the most scandalous libels upon English ladies. Balls, pic-nics, morning calls, and every occasion on which English gentlemen and ladies see one another, are continually recorded with malicious additions. There can be no doubt of a design in the horrors committed on our women and girls; and, if there were any doubt, it would be removed by the manner and method which has been deliberately adopted. It ought to be known, reluctant as we are to tell it, that the women and unmarried girls who fell into the hands of the mutineers and populace of Delhi were carried in procession for hours through the chief thoroughfares of the city, with every horror that could degrade them in the eyes of the people, previous to the last brutalities and cruelties that then, in the sight of thousands, were perpetrated upon them. It was done of settled purpose, to degrade England, to degrade Europe, to degrade a Christian empire and a Christian Queen. Now, we say it after full deliberation, and with a due regard to the objections always forthcoming against any real and effectual policy, that not one stone of that city should be left upon another. *Delhi should for the future be only known in history as Sodom and Gomorrah, so that its place shall not be known.* We are well aware that this will try the fidelity of some friends, but they cannot really be our friends if they wish to preserve the memorial of our disgrace. It must be fully explained to them that no disrespect shall be intended to the Mahomedan dynasties or the Mahomedan religion, but we desire also that no disrespect shall be intended or permitted to us. An execution of this solemn character is not to be performed without a proper force; but, if thirty thousand British soldiers are required to keep order on the occasion, we trust that no Englishman would be found to grudge a year's more Income-tax that the work may be done. It will be the eighth time that Delhi has been destroyed, and never before was its destruction so merited. All Asia will be wiser and better for the example.

A REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

From the London Times.

We extracted at length, in our impression of Wednesday last, a communication made in the form of a regular dispatch to the *Nord* of Brussels from its "own correspondent" at Madras. The opinions expressed by such a functionary, and circulated in such a journal, respecting the position and prospects of the British in India, assume a greater interest just now than might perhaps intrinsically pertain to them, and we are bound to say that, upon the whole, the description and conclusions given in the report are less perverted and more impartial than might have been anticipated. India, it is true, is not "a theatre of the most horrible crimes and atrocities from Cape Comorin to the foot of the Himalayas," for over the larger portion of this territory the authority of the British Government has either remained unassailed or been successfully asserted; but, though the case is so far exaggerated, the proceedings of the insurgents are justly characterized, and not extravagantly considered. In announcing the result of his observations, the writer puts aside altogether the defects attributed to the organization of the Bengal Army, and ascribes the outbreak to causes which, with one exception,—the licentiousness of the native press—he derives from the systematic policy of the Indian Government. He alleges, as a principal explanation of the rebellion, that we have treated native Princes with injustice by annexing their territories to our own, and discarding the claims of their widows and representatives, and that we have grasped with too unscrupulous an ardor at the hoards which these petty chieftains occasionally accumulate. This, in point of fact, forms the substance of his accusation; for, though he charges the authorities with bad faith towards the Sepoys in two, and only two, instances, he evidently relies upon our acquisitive propensities as furnishing the *grievance* required.

We may be excused, under the circumstances, for alluding, in the first place to the charges which this indictment does *not* contain. We are not accused of mal-administration, of oppressing the people by taxation, of being indifferent to their wants, or disregarding their welfare. Not a syllable is said in disparagement of the general relations maintained between the Indian Government and its subjects, while it is freely admitted that the native press abused its privileges by traducing and reviling the authorities of the country. Although our rule is that of our conquerors, we are not charged with any tyrannical use of power, excepting on the points referred to, nor is it in any way intimated that the hundred millions of Hindoos subject to the sceptre of Britain have any reason to be discontented with the dominion under which they live. These omissions in the mouth of a censor convey, we think, no faint praise, and may serve to convince the world that the onslaught we are now resisting, though it may have been facilitated by errors of policy, has not been provoked by misrule.

On the subject of our alleged encroachments, we venture to say that the territorial distribution of India still actually existing is sufficient to rebut the charge, at the same time that the known circumstances of the revolt imperatively forbid us to attribute its outbreak in any degree to causes deduced from such assumptions. For a whole century we have now been the strongest power in a country where might has for ages been esteemed equivalent to right, and where the tenure of all dominion was so precarious that 50 years' possession was thought to constitute a notable inheritance. For a long time past we have been absolutely supreme—so supreme that our will was law, while our acknowledged position as Sovereigns paramount entitled us to the rights of supremacy and reversion over all the territories of India. Yet, with these chances in our favor, and with the stimulus incessantly arising from the spectacle of misgoverned provinces, and the convictions of mistaken policy, we have not only tolerated but even protected against the retributive wrath of their own subjects scores of Princes whose title to dominion were founded in many instances either on recent usurpation or violent conquest. Until the escheat of Nagpore, a short time since, the whole centre of the Peninsula was absorbed by the Mahratta States and the dominions of the Nizam. The spacious districts of Rajpootana are still studded with Hindoo Principalities, and many a Rajah of whose very name Englishmen are ignorant lives under the ægis of British supremacy in a pomp and affluence which might rank with those of European Sovereignties. If at last we terminated misrule in Oude by the deposition of a Prince whose ancestor we ourselves had crowned, we make bold to say that under no Government but ours would a State so situated and so characterised have been tolerated so long. An Oriental Envoy once, on observing the riches of gold and jewelry displayed in the shops of the metropolis, remarked to his attendant that our Queen could have very little power, implying that under a Government of his own conception such tempting treasures would *have been promptly appropriated by the Monarch on* the throne. To Asiatic eyes our rule in India must offer analogous examples of forbearance, and the very catalogue of Rajahs and millionaires for whose hoards we are said to be gaping ought to speak for *the justice of that Government under which, for the* first time in Indian history, such acquisitions have been permanently secure.

In refutation of the statement that the ranklings of injustice in the breasts of deposed families have created the insurrection now raging, we need only point to the notorious fact that the great landholders and chieftains, as a body, have stood aloof from the rebellion. That Asiatics, whose very life is intrigue, and who revel with all the sensations of luxury in the turbid waters of a revolution, should abstain in every instance from the participation in the troubles now pending was never to be imagined; but the instances of defection have been so few, and the examples of fidelity—on whatever motives grounded—so numerous, as to prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the revolt neither originated with this class of men nor meets with their support. Here and there, where the successes of a mutinous soldiery have destroyed for a moment the authority of the Government, a native chieftain may avail himself of the opportunity which others have created for him; but that these Princes, where they have risen at all, have followed the revolt, and not led it, is as plain a fact as evidence can constitute. Little, indeed, would a wealthy Rajah gain by the proclamation of a Mahomedan Emperor under the auspices of *a ravenous army!*

When we turn to the remedial measures which the correspondent of the *Nord* conceives to be required for the settlement of India under that restoration of our supremacy which he plainly regards as incontestable, we discern still more distinctly how little can really be alleged against us. We are not told to reform our Administration, to remodel our Government, or reconsider our system of taxation as affecting the natives at large. We are not even advised to observe greater moderation in dealing with the Princes of the country. We are simply told to maintain a somewhat larger European force, to develop railways and other means of internal communication, and to organize, both provincially and municipally, a good body of police. It is not improbable that the measures actually adopted may coincide with the recommendations here given, but to refer to them as indicating the policy required for the future tranquility of India is equivalent to an admission that there are no greater errors of Government to be rectified. We have kept too small a number of European troops in India, beyond a doubt; we have not pushed on railway enterprise with sufficient vigor, and the police of Hindostan might be assimilated with great advantage to the police of the Punjab; but, if these are the only points on which, after a century's possession of Asiatic Empire, we are called upon to amend our ways, we do not think that either England or her Indian Administrators have much to be ashamed of.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Our readers will scarcely require to be told that in a matter of such absorbing interest as the recent failure of the attempt to connect the Old and New World, we are inundated with suggestions from all quarters for the completion of the great scheme. The following is from a correspondent, who does not wish his letter to appear, though it nevertheless contains the only sensible and feasible suggestion that has been made. He is very properly of opinion that the breaks for regulating the paying-out of the cable should not be left to the judgment and attention of any man, no matter how great his skill, but that they should be governed by a self-acting apparatus, operated on by a float on the surface of the water, that would, of course, feel the slightest variation in the immersion of the stern of the ship. As this suggestion, next to devising a cable to be paid out without the use of breaks at all, is the most practical that has yet been made, and as it is perfectly easy to see how the necessary apparatus could be devised for effecting it, we willingly give it a place in our columns.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA—DISPOSITION OF THE CABLE.

* * * There are persons now prepared at a very small expense, in a very short time, and by methods which seem palpably practicable, to bring India into such connexion with England that whatever is known one day in Calcutta may be known that day week in London. Of course, the agency is that of the Telegraph; there is nothing new in the principle, but there is something very striking in the coincidence by which the facilities in question have been created. At the southeastern corner of the Mediterranean basin lies the port of Alexandria. From Suez, at the opposite side of the narrow isthmus which connects Africa with Asia, to Aden, our own settlement, at the outlet of the Red Sea, the distance is less than 1,500 miles; from Aden to Kurrachee—the most convenient port of India—the mileage is about the same; so that the space to be traversed between Alexandria, a point almost at our door, and Kurrachee, a town standing on the Indus itself, assumes no very considerable proportions, and is besides divided admirably for the purposes in view. But thousands of miles of cable are not to be had at a moment's notice? As it happens, they are. The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their own discretion, *have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction.* We said the cost would be small. The fact will be admitted when we state that £300,000—little more than the amount of which a single railway company was robbed by a single servant—will link Alexandria with Aden. The connexion of Aden with Kurrachee will be more costly by £100,000; but £700,000 would complete the business; and so plain are the prospects, and so confident the projectors, that London, it is distinctly averred, could be brought within a week's distance of Calcutta almost as soon as the troops now leaving these shores will arrive before Delhi. To speak more precisely to the point, we are assured that this most desirable communication can be actually established before the end of the present year.

The Spanish Dispute with Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA—THE MEDIATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Paris (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that General Lersundi, who is appointed Captain General of the Island of Cuba, will sail in the course of September for his new destination, and that he will take with him the final instructions of the Madrid Government with respect to the dispute with Mexico.

The papers say that Señor Lafragua, instead of coming to Paris, has gone to Cadiz, and it is added that he was to embark there for his own country. His friends at Paris seem in the dark as to his movements. We hear nothing more of the mediation of England and France in this quarrel, but there is not the slightest doubt that it was accepted, however reluctantly, by Spain, and that the conference was fixed to be held at Paris. There have been reports afloat that Spain had again changed her mind, but the same powerful arguments that induced her to accept the mediation still exist. Whenever the conference is held, it would seem natural that Señor Lafragua should come to Paris as a person completely in possession of the facts of the case, and highly capable of representing Mexico in the matter, as he has already represented her at Madrid throughout the tedious non-official negotiation that took place there this Summer.

Quarrel Between Naples and Sardinia.

Paris (Aug. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

For the last few days the Turkish difficulty has been the absorbing topic, and scarcely any one has noticed a small cloud that has been gathering in another quarter. There is bad blood between the Courts of Naples and Turin, and diplomatic intercourse has become envenomed. The bone of contention is the steamer *Cagliari* and the Sardinian passengers who were captured on board her. Piedmont insists that ship and prisoners shall at once be given up, and certainly, if the published accounts of the manner in which the *Cagliari* was seized by the Mazzinians be strictly correct, the persistence is reasonable and should be complied with. But Naples is said to have replied to the demand by an insinuation that the Piedmontese Government might have done more than it did to prevent the recent revolutionary attempts in Italy. Thus, at least, it has been stated in certain foreign papers.

I am assured that the King of Sardinia is disposed to carry matters with a high hand, and he is said to be determined, if Naples refuses his request, not only to withdraw his Ambassador, but also to declare war. One has a difficulty in believing that he would so promptly adopt so strong a measure. I need hardly point out that, if he did, the affair would be most serious. Austria, however, is by no means desirous of seeing things come to such a pass, and is doing her utmost to make up the quarrel. The latest accounts received in Paris are a shade more favorable than the preceding ones to a peaceable settlement of the quarrel, but there are still grounds for some little uneasiness.

The Georgia Railroad Story Revived—An Amende Honorable.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

Macon, Ga., Thursday, July 23.

In going from Augusta to Savannah, and thence to Macon, the traveler passes over the whole of the line on which Mr. Arrowsmith had that dreadful vision of revolver fights, duels, murders, and infanticide, by the description of which he made this Georgian railroad more talked of for a time than if it had paid a 20 per cent. dividend. The story startled the British public, and considerably amused the Americans. It excited some curiosity to know on what it could be founded. It is quite useless to inquire; the narrative has no foundation whatever; it is a mere hallucination. It is not easy to prove a negative, but not difficult to ascertain that a waking dream is not a reality, however vivid it may have appeared to the person visited by it. The officers of the line and the conductor of the train in which the series of tragedies is supposed to have occurred have already formally denied the truth of the statement; two of the passengers by the same cars, on the same night, are still residing in the Macon, respectable men of business, and their direct testimony as to the utter baselessness of the narrative would satisfy any court of law or jury in the world.

It is a *sore waste of time* to pursue the absurdity further in the way of disproof. Nothing of the kind has occurred on the line from the day it was opened; the nature of the delusion and the motive for publishing such a monstrous tissue of fiction remain wholly unintelligible, and are as incapable of being explained in any reasonable manner here, in the locality itself, as in England. It is supposed that the author of it may, on some occasion, have been told a dreadful tale, which so forcibly impressed him that he reproduced it, with the slight addition of making himself an eye-witness *of facts, instead of an auditor of fables*; that he somewhere supped full of horrors, and, having a good digestion for such a diet, so thoroughly assimilated them that they became part of himself, and were recorded as experience.

This dreadful night ride, with its pistol fights and massacres, was in reality a quiet ordinary journey between two commercial towns, with the average number of peaceable citizens, and involved no more alarming incidents than would be likely to occur on the same number of miles by the *Great Western*. One of my informants was in the baggage car, in which one of the duels, I believe, is supposed to have been fought, during the entire trip, and was not disturbed by any terrific combat. The baggage-car is the smoking room of the trains, and parties occasionally retire thither with "refreshments." It should be stated also that a bottle of champagne is known in these parts as a "Monte Christo pistol," a brand of that wine bearing the name of Dumas' hero. In the narrative this pleasant and harmless article figures as a lethal weapon, making but a slight report, and therefore used by the hostile parties as convenient for quiet fighting. With the addition of as many "dead men" stretched on the boards as there are empty bottles left behind some traces of a prior mystification or mistaking figurative language for literal description become apparent; and some of the sanguinary horror is wiped *out of the story. Encounters with the Monte Christo* weapon in the baggage wagon are, I understand, not uncommon on the line. The courteous President of the Company has, I believe, more than once been engaged in them; but he assures me no fatal results have ever occurred.

But whatever may have been the origin of the narrative, with its public murders without witnesses, and bodies that never seem to have been buried by the friends of the defunct, the whole thing has very nearly been fully confirmed, with additions; and in this manner: It amused excessively a select circle of youth in Savannah, who have more time on their hands than billiards can usefully occupy; feeling that the author of the tale rather required backers, one of them invented a clergyman, and in his name wrote to Mr. Arrowsmith in England, tendering corroborative testimony as a fellow-passenger. The offer was gratefully accepted, and in performance of it, documents and affidavits testifying to the truth of the well-known details were prepared, which would have deepened the mystery. But one of those cross accidents, that defeat the best-laid conspiracies, large or small, intervened; the device of the fictitious clergyman became known to some persons at Liverpool, before his documents could be dispatched, and the scheme was necessarily abandoned. This additional incident is of little importance, except that the correspondence connected with it proves the delusion under which Mr. Arrowsmith labors to be complete, whatever may be its cause, for he would have received the proffered confirmation seriously, and produced in support of the creations of his fancy a mass of proof that would have been equally baseless. It was to have passed in Savannah as excellent fun, though most people would be inclined to call it deliberate forgery.

Congregationalism in Massachusetts.—There are now 472 Calvinistic Congregational Churches in the State of Massachusetts, and only twenty-six towns in the Commonwealth without a church of that order. The various churches have 350 pastors, and 60 stated supplies. There are 150 ministers reported without pastoral charge—making 560 clergymen in all. These churches have a male membership of 21,667; a female of 45,548—being an average of 143 to each church. There are 70,137 reported members of the Sabbath Schools, or an average of 147 to each school. The oldest four churches are the West Barnstable, gathered at Southwark, London, 1616; Tabernacle Church, Salem, Aug. 6, 1629; 1st Church, Lynn, 1632; South Marshfield, 1632. The largest four churches are the Park-street, Boston, 705(?); Mount Vernon Church, Boston, 686(?); 1st Church, Pittsfield, 635(?); John-street, Lowell, 618(?). There are now seven pastors who have been settled over the respective churches during a period of from fifty to sixty years.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The session for this afternoon was unusually short. The crowded state of the house at the hour of assembling, together with the increasing heat of the weather, rendered the audience impatient. After an hour or more had been spent in addresses these tokens were wisely taken into account, and an early motion of adjournment was moved and passed without dissent.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the Annual Report presented to the Board by the Prudential Committee:

Twenty-eight missionary laborers have been sent to their several fields, in different parts of the world; seven of whom were returning to stations which they had before occupied. There are now under appointment in this country, eleven missionaries and seven female assistant missionaries; in all, eighteen.

The *Morning Star* was launched on the 12th of November, and sailed from Boston for Honolulu on the 2d day of December, where she arrived on the 24th of April following, proving herself to be a good sailer and thoroughly built. She was received at the islands with demonstrations of joy, such as those islands never saw before. After one week in port, she sailed again with missionaries and delegates and supplies from the native churches, for the Marquesas Islands, some 1,500 miles distant. She was to return in about two months, and sail with Mr. and Mrs. Bingham for Micronesia. By this time she is probably approaching the central regions of that section of the Pacific. She is commended to the gracious care of Him "who sitteth above the floods."

In the Gaboon Mission, Mr. Adams, a missionary, has ceased from his earthly labors. Preaching and schools have been as usual. Four or five natives at Baraka, and as many more at Nengenenge, are believed to have been converted. One of these was awakened by witnessing the triumphant death of Mr. Adams.

The Zulu mission has made all the progress that is usual in enterprises of the same age among a barbarous people. Ten years ago there were no churches, and not more than two converts; now, eight churches contain nearly 200 members. In a nation of inveterate polygamists, a hundred married men now reside at the stations, each the husband of only one wife. In two-thirds of these families, both husband and wife are professors of religion. In 30 others, the husband is a church member. There are at least 80 households containing 160 baptized children, in which family religion is, to some extent, maintained. More than three-score of these families have exchanged the rude Zulu hut for civilized dwellings. The power to read and write is beginning to gain ground, and the older stations show a decided advance towards civilization. The prospects of the mission have never looked quite so cheering as now.

Dr. King continues to operate in Greece, but mainly through the press; having translated much of the more important parts of the literature of the Religious Tract Society into the modern Greek language.

The Armenian field continues to be cultivated with the most encouraging success, nor can our labors be longer restricted to the Armenians. In every branch of the work, and in nearly every part of the field, there has been progress. The Protestant community has increased in numbers, and in a consistent, intelligent, stable Christian character. There are the Mussulman Turks, the Osmanlis themselves, extensively and increasingly calling for the means of understanding the gospel. More than twenty-two hundred Turkish Bibles have been sold the past year to the Turks, and gone doubtless into a still greater number of Turkish families. And in what other country of continental Europe should we find more toleration? The Hatti Scheriff, however imperfectly enforced as yet, is still the law of the empire, the "Magna Charta" of Protestant liberty, promulgated doubtless in good faith; and there is now no prospect of any such persecution in Turkey as would have deterred the Apostles from attempting to execute their mission. In this field there are thirty-six missionaries, nearly a score of native preachers, and more than a hundred native helpers.

In Syria, we have been called to mourn the great loss occasioned by the death of Dr. Eli Smith, just when his labors in translating the Scriptures into the Arabic language had become most valuable. He has left the New Testament, the Committee are happy to be assured, in a condition to be soon printed under the supervision of Dr. Van Dyck.

The stations of the Assyrian mission are on the river Tigris, at Mosul and Diarbekir. Mosul has intense heat in the Summer, but even then it is the abode of but few diseases, and its climate, during three-fourths of the year, is said to be agreeable and very salubrious. The number of professed Christians at Diarbekir was doubled the past year, and is thirty-two.

THE MAHRATTA MISSIONS.

Bombay is the oldest missionary station of the Board. What is now wanted at Bombay are men of popular preaching talents, in full use of the language, and actively devoted to the oral proclamation of the Gospel. The Ahmednuggur field is ripening to harvest. The organizing of native churches in cities and villages, with native pastors, promises to answer all reasonable expectations. The mission has come to the conclusion that it is well to leave it for the Government to establish, if they will, vernacular schools in the villages, and English schools in the large towns. This will teach the people to read, and leave the mission more free for preaching.

The most southern of the four China missions—that of Canton—is virtually suspended by the war with England. Our printing establishment in that city has been consumed by the flames, and the brethren have retreated to Macao. The Shanghae mission has formed a new station, seventy miles in the interior, and its self denying occupant, from among our brethren and his English associates, have not been molested.

None of the laborers at the Sandwich Islands now sustain any other than a modified relation to the Board. There are twenty-nine clergymen residing at those Islands, who either sustain this modified relation, or have formerly been missionaries of the Board. Only two clergymen and two laymen, connected with education, derive their entire support from its treasury, and only nine of the clergymen depend upon it in part. As yet there are but four native pastors of churches, and as many licensed native preachers. No fewer than thirty-five or forty native preachers have been licensed informally.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

The missionaries among the Choctaws report the addition of 97 new members to the churches under their care. They are sorely tried, however, by cases of defection. Temptations to the use of intoxicating liquors abound in Arkansas and Texas; but the Chocktaws struggle manfully against the evil. "The officers of our Government," Mr. Byington says, "are quite faithful." I have often seen bottles that have been dashed to pieces by the light-horsemen." The perils of these Indians lie chiefly without.

THE CHEROKEE MISSION.

The Cherokee Mission is laboring more hopefully than usual. The number received into Christian fellowship within the past year is 28; and others are looking forward to the same privilege.

DR. SCHAUFFLER ON THE TURKISH MISSIONS.

Dr. Schauffler, recently from Constantinople, gave some account of the progress of missions in Turkey. He said that he felt inadequate to the task of portraying the state of affairs in the capital of the Sultan on such an occasion as the present. The field of missionary labor is extending on all hands from the Golden Horn to the confines of Persia, from the mountains of Albania to the hills of Koordistan. In regard to what the missionaries had written from Constantinople for ten years past, the matter was briefly alluded to; and the speaker compared his own and his coloborer's action to a memorable event in Roman history, when Hannibal planted his standard before the gates of Rome. The land on which his tent stood was owned by another. The ground was sold and the city was saved. So they had planted their standards in Turkey, and the country would be saved. He said their expenses were magnified by the writers alluded to, who would represent the Board to be in debt, and cry out for retrenchment; and, said the Doctor, we did retrench like men who recognized a Divine Providence. Their plans were represented, being laid as though the Treasury of the Board was overflowing, though he could say such plans were ever maturely considered before acting on them, and carrying them into execution.

In relation to the mission enterprise, he remarked that about thirty years since there existed a band of men, first organized in the 14th century, the Janizaries, who were very hostile to the propagation of the Gospel, and by whose influence it was next to impossible to establish permanent Christianity. But this stumbling block has been cut off by the Grand Seignor, on account of their own abominations, after they had given the most intolerable provocation. When he went to Turkey it seemed as though the fires of paganism were blazing about him, and such a state of things would never have permitted a prosperous mission. But since then new laws have taken the place of the old ones. The decree of expulsion was prevented by the death of him who commanded it. The speaker alluded to the influence of the war in the Crimea as being on the side of the Lord, and was an instrument in bringing about the present state of affairs. He remarked that the Moslems considered that Bible the best which enabled its believers to be most successful in all their undertakings; and therefore, when the armies of Christendom entered the Bosphorus, the Turks with one accord ascribed the greatest power to the Bible, saying their great book was finished. The missionaries took occasion to remark that the era of the Bible had just begun. Immediately thousands of volumes were sold to and read by the Turks. Many editions have been struck off and more are wanted. They are read everywhere and by all classes, from the Grand Sultan to the most humble of his subjects. There the triumph of the Word is an established fact. Then there is *freedom of discussion* there, which is another element of success. A free press and Anglo-Saxon institutions are interwoven with and exert a good influence upon the social and ecclesiastical relations of the Turks. The speaker here gave numerous illustrations, by anecdote and otherwise, to show the present state of the missions, and how that state was brought about.

Allusion was made to the success of the Gospel among the Sclavonians, and their present condition, compared with that in former times, as much improved.

The Albanians were briefly referred to. The speaker stated the means placed in the hands of the … there, and appealed to the members of the Board to aid all in their power, and thus doing, the success of the next thirty years would far transcend that since 1830.

Rev. Dr. Trask(?), missionary to Turkey, next addressed the Board. His remarks showed very favorably for the mission with which he was connected. He instituted a beautiful simile between the advent of Sultan Soliman into the Bosphorus and the first Christian missionary, 475 years after the first event. The speaker gave an interesting account of the various missions in that part of the world. At one of the out-stations, in charge of Mr. Dunmore, so great was the interest that the people would not allow the preacher to sleep more than three consecutive nights. An interesting feature of these missions is that they are sapping the foundations of all the other religions. The speaker went on to tell of the Turks themselves—of the relations which the Greek Church bears to the missionary enterprise—and gave multiplied instances of the triumph of the true religion.

After the above statements were made to the Board the meeting adjourned till evening.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Providence, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The crowd in attendance upon the meeting of the Board this evening was not so great as during the day. The intense heat of the forenoon and afternoon led the Committee of Arrangements to divide the meeting, and to hold it in two different places. The Beneficent Congregational Church, in which the main business of the Board is conducted, was crowded to appearance as during the day, while the house of worship belonging to Dr. Swain's Congregational Church, also as spacious and accommodating a building, was almost equally crowded.

Dr. Pomroy, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board, introduced the business to which the topic of the evening, with a few remarks on the design to spend the evening session in missionary appeals. Missionary addresses were appointed to be made in both houses. Several missionaries recently returned from the foreign field have been present from the beginning of the sessions; and a general desire has been expressed, that, at some proper period of the session, they may be heard, in reference to the progress of the Gospel in the lands in which they labor.

Rev. Mr. Schneider, of the mission of Aintab, Turkey, made a brief address. He began by relating the early difficulties of the missionaries on that field. When they first began to preach, the audiences were small, in fact it was a great while before the preachers could get any audience at all, and their efforts were efforts, not with congregations, but with individuals. But now wherever a preacher may go, throughout all that region, he may find a congregation who will lend a willing ear. The question now is, not who shall be found to be preached to, but who shall be found to preach? The laborers in the field are earnest, but they are few. Instead of the small staff of missionaries now at Aintab, a whole cohort is needed. The call is "send us men." Places and opportunities for successful labor are every day opening. There is a call, therefore, for an increase of means to send out husbandmen to plow and sow the new fields. The great effort has been to raise up Armenian laborers to go among the Turks. The cheering indications among the Mussulmans, which show unmistakably that they are coming out on the side of Christianity, are due, under God, almost entirely to the instrumentality of converted Armenians. These people have greater facilities for successful labor among the Turks than any other class. The Missionaries, therefore, attempted first to reach the Armenians, and through them to reach the Turks.

He related some instances of interesting and hopeful conversions, both among Armenians and Turks. Many of the natives are interested in the Gospel, who do not openly avow Christianity. Many of them have been found to read the Bible in secret. Three or four Mussulmans have been known to come in a company to a Protestant Missionary, and ask to be prayed for. A Mussulman soldier declared that he had been awakened to the truth, and that when he could get an opportunity to leave the army, he would join his labors to those of the Missionaries. Some time after he made this promise, he left the ranks of the Turkish army, and is now a colaborer with the Board's missionaries. The scene now presented in Turkey is nothing like that of twenty years ago. The indications of Providence are most cheering. The progress that has been made is most remarkable. Trophies of triumph are every day to be gathered. The work is going on grandly and proudly, and if the churches do not quicken their pace it will outstrip them, and fall into other hands. Christians should engage in the work with zeal and with faith. The cause of missions should create more interest in the Church.

THE SYRIAN MISSION.

Rev. Dr. Thomson, of the Syrian Mission, who has been for twenty years a missionary at Old Sidon, said that the work in Turkey had first been made "dark with excessive brightness." He hoped that the preceding speech might not be misunderstood, and that its appeal might be responded to. "We are talking," said he, "about a campaign. But where are the soldiers?" The work is a new one, and it requires new men. It requires young men. The veterans are failing. There are grayhaired men who have grown gray in the service, but they are dropping off. Men must be had, and to get them there must be means. When he was in New-York, a few days since, he saw an advertisement, "Men Wanted!" On looking at it, he found that they were wanted "for the army." So, too, said he, men are wanted for Christ's army, and for the Christian warfare.

Rev. J. H. Pettengill, one of the District Secretaries of the Board, who had recently returned from a visit to the East, related some incidents in connection with a tour among the mission stations. His visit, he said, abundantly assured him of the zeal and fidelity of the missionaries, and of the extreme importance of their work. The Armenian mission is regarded as passing through another stage of its wonderful progress. *Its prospects are suddenly brightening* in a usual degree, and its call for means is exceedingly loud. Just at this time, a large number of Armenian young men are training for the ministry. The Providence of God has been manifestly … in Armenia. The same is true also of Turkey. There is a great shaking of the dry bones in that great Empire. The Turks, the Koords and the Bulgarians are holding out their hands, and asking that they may receive the message of the Gospel. He was present at the annual meeting of the mission at Constantinople. On that occasion a noble-looking man came to him, and addressed him in a tongue which he could not understand. Mr. Pettengill referred him to some of the missionaries, who, like Dr. Riggs or Dr. Schauffler, can talk almost any tongue, and they found that he was a public officer, who had come to the mission station to ask what measures could be taken to introduce the gospel among the Wallachians. Such a fact, he thought, spoke volumes. He referred at some length to that annual meeting, and described it as one of very great interest, where many prayers were offered and many tears were shed. He thought at the present time the call coming up from Armenia and Turkey should not be heard unheeded. His heart burned, he said, when among missionaries whom he met on the foreign field to unite with them in their labors, and, if practicable, to have remained among them.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York City, said: As I listened, this afternoon, to that recital from our beloved and honored brother Schauffler, and as I have listened this evening to the scene of these missionary brethren from the East, I have felt that the *magnetic cable is not broken*. That cable that spans the waters which are above the firmament, and that pierces through depths, girdles the world, and is anchored to the throne. And faster than *time—faster than thought!—are its pulses from station* to station. When the cry went up from the Eastern station in the triumph of war—the cry of anxiety, the cry of fear,—how quick went back from this station the cry of prayer? "Thy kingdom come!" Behold, while we are yet speaking, the answer! Nay, before we call He hears! What is the answer? Why, Sir, that page of Divine Providence which Dr. Schauffler unrolled to us this afternoon—there is not in all history to compare with it, since the preliminary workings of the same Providence in the Roman Empire, to make ready for the manifestation of the Son of God. God has opened to-day in the Turkish Empire the way for the propagating the Gospel of his Son, as effectually as when he opened it by a series of providences for the advent of his Son.

What have the nations of Europe gained for themselves by the war? What has England gained by it? What has Russia gained by it? What has France gained by it? These all fought to uphold an Empire that seemed about to fall, in order that Christ might there take to himself his great power and reign.

And now, Sir, the whole question of the future of Turkey is turned from the Divan of Constantinople, and from the Treaty Hall at Paris, *to this house!* It is put into our hands to settle what the nations have not been able to settle by the conflict of their armies and their navies.

One of the pleasantest scenes that I recall in connection with the East, was a familiar Fourth of July Missionary "Pic-Nic Party," at the "Heavenly Waters," on the Bosphorus, where it was my pleasure to meet, and to recall associations of home, with our beloved brethren, Dr. Dwight, Dr. Hamlin, (Mr. Goodell was then absent in this country,) Dr. Riggs, and others whom I will not stay to mention. They were there with their families. After we had enjoyed our pleasant converse, as the American flag waved over our little festive board, it was proposed in pleasantry that we should vote to annex *Turkey to the United States*. [Laughter.] The fleets of the Allies then hovered at the Dardanelles, below us. The fleets of Russia were gathering blackness at the North. Dropping the vein of pleasantry, we did with the utmost solemnity, and the loftiest faith and hope, resolve that by the Grace of God this territory, by the agency of Americans, should be annexed to Christ's Kingdom.

And that is the question that is thrown ever upon us to answer to-night. No other nation, as we have abundantly heard—and I merely throw out the thought to revive it—no other nation can enter into this work effectually because of political complications. We are called upon to enter into it unentangled by such relations. Shall we do it? As I heard the story of these Bulgarians, who, whatever may be their national origin in remote antiquity, now have a nominal connection with the Greek Church, and are so far forth Greeks, I was reminded, Sir, by the coming of their appeal to us to-day and this evening, of the time when "certain Greeks" came to the dis-

...of the Board, and said, "Sirs, we would see Jesus." They had heard of the fame of this new teacher. Not knowing, however, but that he was reserved in his ministrations, for the Jews, they modestly came to Philip. Philip was not altogether certain what to do about it—whether he could venture to introduce these strangers, and he conferred with Andrew. And presently they concluded to lay the case before the Master whether they should have audience. What was the answer of Christ? "The hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified." How was that? In what connection? "This flowing together of the nations to Me is the symbol of My Kingdom." How does he proclaim that Kingdom? "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it shall bring forth much fruit." "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." The coming of these Gentiles with the petition to know something of Jesus, was the signal that the hour had come for establishing his Kingdom permanently upon earth for all nations, by the sacrifice of himself. Only from his death could life come to the nations—only from his atoning sacrifice for the sins of the world—only from his redeeming blood—only from the dropping of the seed corn into the ground to die—only from the lifting up upon the cross, could men be drawn unto him; and therefore he must be glorified through death, leading to their life.

Now, as these Greeks come to us and say, "We have heard of the fame of your master; we have seen his work here in the East," "Sirs, we would see Jesus;"—does there not come to us from that Throne where awful majesty and love divine sit combined in our Lord, the command that we heard last evening in this place, with the promise, "Go teach all nations; lo! I am with you!"

The question whether we will meet this case;—whether we will answer the demand of a people, numbering millions, who are knocking at the door, and crying, "Give us the Gospel; we have a corrupted Christianity; we have had enough of it; give us your light." The question whether we will meet these demands, is simply the question whether we have drawn ourselves to Him who is lifted up upon the Cross—whether these minds of ours have felt his constraining love—whether these souls of ours have been baptized with His redeeming blood—whether we are one with Him in sympathy and in His work—so that we are ready to be cast into the ground and die, that others may partake of His life? Are we ready to answer that question? Shall we not answer it before we presume to come together again on the morrow, as a Missionary Board, to the table of our Lord? Shall we not put our hearts in such an attitude towards this call, as to regard it as the call of the Master? Shall we rise up and rejoice to respond to it?

Where are the means? Where are the men? That is a painful thought. While the cry comes up, "Give us help," the men are falling. Eli Smith has gone. Before his work, to human eye, is finished, David Stoddard has gone—still in the flush of his youth. My class-mate! my brother! Very, very precious they were to me! And it is no sudden impulse of enthusiasm, stirred by these reports and scenes, that leads me to say, could I stand back twenty years ago? I too would go—not hoping to receive his mantle, but to touch, as it were, the hem of that garment that swept the Mountain of Zion as He went up to His glory!

Dr. Thompson's speech was uttered with great feeling, and made a deep impression upon the house.

Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, then made some remarks. He said that the audience might be moved to tears, as it had been, and yet go away and do nothing. He asked, in the language of the Westminster Catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" "To glorify God, and enjoy Him forever." He hoped that every person present might take to himself that question and answer, and ponder it and act upon it. The object of such a great multitude of people, coming together as they had come on this occasion, was to glorify God. He hoped they would not forget that high object.

Dr. Anderson, Senior Secretary of the Board, interrupted the speaker, to propound to him a question. "To send the Gospel to the Bulgarians," said the Secretary, "in such force as the field now demands, will cost $275,000. My question is, shall the Prudential Committee venture the enterprise at that cost?"

Dr. Wisner—At twice that cost. [Applause.]

He knew of a missionary, he said, who earnestly prayed to God for the conversion of one soul. After a while, through his instrumentality, several were converted. The man then remarked that he was ashamed to think that he had not asked for more. The great difficulty with the Church is, that it does not ask for enough—it is satisfied with too little. The Church will not awake until individuals in it awake; and before individuals will do anything for any great work, they must be awake and alive to the importance of it. "God's promises are great," and if we could take hold of them with faith, "Giving to missions will enrich the givers." "He that watereth shall himself be watered." The Church has lost nothing by the money which it has given for foreign missions. It has made itself rich by this generosity. Christians are not sufficiently conscious of their individual influences. Churches are not sufficiently conscious of the influence of revivals of religion. One revival will multiply itself into many. The object of the Christian life on earth is to help on the cause of Christ's Kingdom. A man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. He besought the congregation "to go to work, as for their lives, for Christ."

Rev. Mr. Gleason, missionary among the Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the State of New-York, made a brief speech in true Indian style. He expressed his sympathy for the missionary work, and made an earnest appeal for the means necessary to its continuance.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Philadelphia, said that he had read a call for men. Dr. Schauffler had called for men; Mr. Schneider had called for men; Dr. Thompson had called for men; Dr. Pomeroy had called for men; Dr. Wisner had called for men; everybody, in fact, had called for men. But where, said he, are "the men" to come from? Seminaries cannot make men. Colleges cannot make men. Where, then, must we go to find them? We must go to the Churches. Let each minister here present, he said, ask himself the question, "Have I got a man to represent my congregation in the foreign field?" Why, the Moravians, numbering 30,000 church-members, send out thirty missionaries—a missionary to every 1,000 members. That's a model! What other denomination can show a similar example? He had heard that there was not, on the foreign field, a single missionary from the entire city of Boston! Each Church ought to be a Missionary Society, and its minister ought to consider himself the President of it. Let there be individual and personal effort. That's what is wanted.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York, referred to the pleasant associations which were called to his mind by the presence of so many missionaries who had been his companions in early life, either in College or in the Theological Seminary. "Schauffler," said he, "rises before me to utter his farewell discourse. I remember his theme—it has been thrilling this evening in my ears—'The pious heart happy in its suffering.' If these men could have been told, twenty-five years ago, that in a quarter of a century such results as are now made known to us would have been witnessed, they would not have believed it." Dr. Smith referred to Dr. Thompson's allusion to the electric cable, which had broken. He thought that the reason why that wire broke might be profitably pondered by the Board. It snapped because they "didn't pay out fast enough." [Laughter.] That's just the difficulty with the friends of missions—they don't "pay out fast enough."

The meeting adjourned till Monday, with singing part of Bishop Heber's "Missionary Hymn."

COMMITTEES ON MISSIONS.

The following are the Committees on Missions, appointed by the Chair:

Committee on Home Department—Dr. Wisner, Dr. Allen, Simeon Benjamin, Esq., Ambrose White, Esq., Dr. Bacon, Rev. C. N. Nichols, and Rev. Joel Mann.

On the African Missions—Dr. Bond, Dr. Dwight, Rev. W. Clark, Rev. J. P. Langworthy, Rev. D. G. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Andrews, and D. B. Lincoln, Esq.

On the Armenian and Greek Missions—Dr. Skinner, Dr. J. F. Stearns, E. Alden, M. D.; Rev. J. D. Butler, Rev. J. G. Bliss, Dr. Dickman, and Rev. S. B. Treat.

On the Syrian and Assyrian Missions—Dr. Dewitt, Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Rev. J. P. Fisher, Rev. S. Cook, Rev. I. McLeod, Rev. T. Williston, and Rev. H. D. Walker.

On the Armenian Missions—Rev. J. Maltby, Dr. Bouton, Dr. Blanchard, D. J. B. Wilson, Esq., Rev. S. W. Ward, Rev. E. J. Montague, and Hon. T. W. Williams.

On the Nestorian Missions—Dr. Squier, Prof. Barrows, Dr. J. O. Thompson, Dr. Wm. Clark, L. H. Delano, Esq., Dr. Blanchard, and Rev. J. R. Adams.

On the Mahratta Missions—Rev. J. E. Houghton, Dr. J. S. Clark, Dr. F. C. Cannon, Prof. E. A. Lawrence, Rev. Samuel Hutchins, Dr. Chickering and Rev. J. N. Sprague.

On the Tamil Missions—Dr. Wm. Adams, Dr. Riddle, Dr. Dewitt, Rev. David Greene, Dr. Bardwell, Rev. G. Davis and Rev. D. T. Packard.

On the China Missions—Dr. Rowland, Dr. Sweetser, Rev. A. L. Stone, S. S. P. Gamage, LL.D., Dr. D. B. Coe, Dr. Peters and T. A. Taylor.

On the Sandwich Islands and Micronesia Missions—Chancellor Walworth, Gen. Williams, R. P. Waters, Esq., Dr. R. Armstrong, Rev. E. R. Beadle, Rev. S. Thurston and John Kingsbury, LL.D.

On North American Indians, No. 1.—Dr. Todd, Rev. J. J. Blaisdell, D. A. Shepard, Esq., Rev. F. B. Gray, Rev. H. Beach, Rev. E. J. Boyd, J. W. Tappan, Esq.

On North American Indians, No. 2.—Dr. Tappan, Dr. Calhoun, Rev. G. B. Hubbard, Rev. A. K. Strong, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. A. S. Freeman and Rev. A. E. Clark.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

The Board assembled, as usual, at 9½ o'clock this morning. The crowd does not diminish, but rather increases. Visitors come in with every train. A great number of clergymen, prominent in the Church, are present: Among the most distinguished guests are: Rev. Frederick Monod of Paris, brother of the late Rev. Adolphe Monod; Rev. Dr. Schauffler, a venerable Missionary from Constantinople; Rev. Mr. Schneider and Rev. Dr. Riggs, from the Turkish Missions; Rev. Dr. Thompson of Aintab; Rev. Dr. Armstrong from Honolulu; and the Hon. Edward G. Beckwith, President of Oahu College, Sandwich Islands. Among the prominent laymen are: Chief-Justice Thomas A. Williams of Hartford; Chancellor Walworth, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Hon. William J. Hubbard, of Boston; Judge William H. Jessup, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Williams of Norwich, Conn.; Julius Palmer, Esq., of Boston; Erastus Fairbanks, Esq., of Johnsbury, Vt.; Daniel S. Carpenter, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.; Hon. Samuel Walley of Massachusetts. Among the clergymen are the Rev. Dr. Bacon of New-Haven; Rev. William T. Dwight, D.D., of Portland; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., of New-York; Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Anderson of Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Langworth, Secretary of the American Congregational Union, of New-York; Rev. William Hogarth of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Wisner of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Allen of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Skinner of New-York City; Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. McLeod of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Chickering of Portland; Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, D.D., and Rev. Samuel Walcott of Providence; Rev. A. Stone, D.D., of Boston; Rev. D. B. Coe, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society; Rev. Dr. Absalom Peters of New-York; Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Thornton A. Wells, D.D., of New-Jersey; Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D.D., of Buffalo; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York; Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes of Hartford, and Rev. G. W. Heacock, D.D., of Buffalo.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH FROM COOPERATION WITH THE BOARD.

At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States of America, that Church formally withdrew from the American Board, to carry on, in the future, its missionary operations through its own denominational agencies. Many members of that Church are present at this meeting of the Board, in order to testify their continued sympathy with its work on the missionary field. Chancellor Ferris, of the New-York University, after the presentation of a report by the Prudential Committee announcing the separation, made a formal expression of the unabated interest of the Dutch Church in the labors and success of the Board.

A PERMANENT FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF MISSIONARIES.

A Report on the "Support of Disabled Missionaries and the Children of Missionaries" was presented by Pelatiah Perit, Esq., of New-York. It was a long document, discussing the necessity of such a fund, concluding with the following resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to establish a Fund, to be called "The Fund for the Relief of Superannuated and Disabled Missionaries and the Children of Missionaries."

2. That the Fund be raised by direct contributions for this specific object, and such legacies as may be made to it; and that such measures be adopted in raising this Fund as shall least interfere with the regular receipts of the Board.

3. This Fund shall be invested in the name of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; shall be applied exclusively to the objects herein specified; and a separate report of the receipts and disbursements shall be made at the Annual Meeting of the Board.

4. This Fund shall be invested solely in First Mortgages, or in Stocks of undoubted security.

5. That after the Fund shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars the interest or income shall be applied in the manner hereinafter named.

6. That in the distribution of the income of this Fund, it shall be appropriated,

(1.) To superannuated and disabled missionaries.

(2.) So much of the excess as may be necessary, shall be applied to the widows of missionaries, while they remain such; and to the orphan children of missionaries, who shall be entitled to aid beyond the allowance made to children whose parents are living; and the amount of such aid shall be regulated according to the circumstances of each case, by the Prudential Committee.

(3.) So much of the excess, after the aforementioned appropriations as may be necessary, shall be applied to other children of missionaries.

7. Each superannuated and disabled missionary who returns to this country, with the consent of his mission, and the approbation of the Board, shall be entitled to such annual allowance from this Fund, as may be determined, from time to time, by the Prudential Committee, subject to the approval of the Board.

8. That when the Board shall ratify the action of this Committee, the Fund shall be open for the reception of Legacies, and direct contributions for this specific object.

9. As far as this Fund shall be insufficient to provide for the various classes named herein,—it is understood that they will be provided for from the general fund as heretofore; and if, after meeting all the appropriations as above defined, there should be any surplus income reported at the end of the financial year, it may be either added to the capital of the Fund, or applied to the general expenditures, as the Board may direct.

The above report had its origin in the meeting of the Board in 1855, at Utica, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to consider the propriety and expediency of making some permanent provision for the support of superannuated and disabled missionaries, and also to inquire into the expediency of revising the present rules respecting the children of missionaries, and that the said Committee report at the next meeting of the Board.

A minority report on the same subject was presented, dissenting from the recommendations contained in the other, on the following grounds:

1. On the general ground, that the increase of the permanent funds of this Board was exceedingly undesirable.

2. There was no more need of a special fund for this purpose, than for the support of the missionaries while in actual service.

3. A special fund would increase the embarrassment of the Board in providing for such cases, by increasing the number and making it more difficult to discriminate.

4. The missionaries themselves have reason to oppose it. It would weaken the ties of interest, and the feeling of obligation among relations to assist one another.

5. The number of disabled missionaries, and of children that need aid is so small, that there is no great practical difficulty in the way of providing for them, and there will not be if the number increases.

The reports, on a motion to adopt the former, elicited an animated discussion, for the space of twenty minutes, before the order of the day, for 10 o'clock, cut it off.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The special topic of the morning was a consideration of the present state and the future prospects of the Sandwich Islands, as the basis of an appeal for aid in behalf of educational and missionary operations there.

Dr. Armstrong, for twenty-five years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, made an address. He said that he had long desired to attend a meeting of the American Board.

For a long time he did not know how he could come home to the United States. He had not lost his health, and therefore did not need to take an ocean-journey to regain it. He could not come simply for a pleasant visit to pleasant friends, for he could not afford to leave his work for such a purpose. At last a calling duty was sounded in his ear, and he came home obeying its call. He was almost afraid to let the audience know what that duty was, for fear that they might not be attracted toward it; for it was a duty for them as well a duty for him. He presented the claims of Oahu College, at Honolulu, upon the benefactions of Christians in this country. He said that that institution has now assumed an importance which it never had before. He traced the origin and progress of the College up to the present time, and pointed out the beneficent results which, to an unusual degree, have followed from its establishment in those Islands. When a charter for the College was applied for from the Government, not only a charter was given, but a generous donation of $10,000, provided $40,000 should be secured from other sources, especially when the Government, at the time, was paying 18 per cent. for money to carry on its own operations. He gave a favorable account of the character of the students of the College. He said that a Library is needed, and that two Professors are needed, but that the worst which is needed is money. If the money could be got, all the rest could be got—professors, library and all. He held up a subscription book in his hand, in which he had already received the names of several gentlemen who had subscribed $1,000 each. He shook it at the audience, and made a very humorous appeal for more contributions. That was the call of duty which brought him from the Sandwich Islands. That was his business.

He then adverted to the necessity of such a college in the Islands, in order to the education of the children of the missionaries who have been sent away from pleasant homes in this country to live out the rest of their lives, and when they die to leave their children there. He referred briefly to the progress of education there; and observing Dr. Wayland sitting on the platform near him, he said that Wayland's *Moral Science* had been a text-book there for twenty years. He said he was happy to meet the man who produced it. The *Baptists*, as well as the American Board, have thus some investment in those islands. [Laughter.]

He thought that it was time to begin to raise their own men, on their own soil, to do their future work for the Sandwich Islands. He thought they could be raised cheaper and better than they could be sent. Oahu College is in need of Missionary extension—to supply teachers, preachers, statesmen, educated men, to carry on a Christian civilization in these Islands.

President Beckwith, of Oahu College, son-in-law of Dr. Armstrong, spoke upon the same subject. He said that the audience had already seen that beggars are not modest. [Laughter.] He would, therefore, come right to the point, and say that what he wanted was money. The question of establishing a College in the Sandwich Islands, is not a question simply of the educating a few more or a few less young men. It is a greater question. It is a question of life or death to the institutions of Christianity and civilization, which at so great labor have been built up there. If freedom is to be perpetuated there, so the people must be developed. Their own resources must be made a good use of. No nation can long live by subsisting on another. It must have vital strength of its own. Christianity has already been introduced into those Islands. Education should now be made to follow. It will be cheaper for the American Churches instead of keeping the Islands dependent for their growth upon the charities of a foreign nation to help them in beginning to take care of themselves in future. If he were speaking before a Board of Commerce, he would speak of the enlarging commerce of those Islands, but he would not enlarge upon the subject further than to say that commercial men, who know the importance of the Sandwich Islands, cannot afford to let them relapse in any degree into their former condition. He concluded with a strong and eloquent appeal for aid.

RESOLUTIONS OF SEPARATION WITH THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The Committee to whom the matter of a separation of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States was referred, presented the following report:

Resolved, That in accordance with the proposal received from the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, the Board assents to a dissolution of the compact for the prosecution of Foreign Missions, which was formed with that Synod in the year 1832.

Resolved, That, the appointment of a missionary being a personal matter, involving a mutual contract and obligation between the missionary and the Board, therefore, when the missionaries of the Amoy and Arcot Missions, formed and prosecuted on the basis of this compact, request a release from their connection with the Board, the Prudential Committee is instructed to grant such a release, and also to transfer the property in those missions to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Resolved, That all financial questions growing out of this business be referred for mutual adjustment to the Prudential Committee and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Resolved, That in assenting to a dissolution of this compact, now of twenty-five years' duration, the Board gratefully acknowledges the expressions of respect, esteem and confidence, which are embodied in the resolutions of the General Synod; and it would also bear testimony to the Christian kindness and urbanity which have uniformly and eminently characterized the pastors and members of that Church, and especially the officers of its Board of Foreign Missions, in their intercourse with the officers and agents of this Board; and would give assurance of our earnest hope and prayer that the results of the step now taken may equal the highest expectations of the Reformed Dutch Church in the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom.

After the presentation of the above report, Chancellor Ferris again briefly expressed his warm feelings of attachment to the Board.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, (Reformed Dutch,) of Newark, N. J., also made some remarks. He said that the separation was not a division,—and that it arose not out of disagreements or diversities of opinion, but out of a deliberate conviction that the Reformed Dutch Church could, for the future, carry on its missionary operations to greater advantage through its own agencies.

Dr. Dewitt, of New-York, made a few closing remarks in the same strain. He also gave some account of the rise and progress of the Dutch Church, in which he said that the Church formed in the *Mayflower* was the first that was planted in America, and that the Dutch Church at New-York was the next.

The Board then adjourned for the morning Session.

In the afternoon the Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in two churches. The scene, in both, was of great interest and solemnity. To-morrow morning it is likely that a motion of final adjournment will be made.

[BY TELEGRAPH.

Providence, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Board met again at 8 o'clock this morning, and disposed of the reports of the Committees to whom the various portions of the annual report had been referred.

Hon. S. H. Walley reported a resolution expressing the regret of the Board on parting with its late President and Vice-President, and its high sense of their worth, and wishing for them a long life of happiness and continued usefulness.

Very affecting parting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Jessup, of the Syrian, and Dr. Schneider, of the Armenian Missions. The latter presented the thanks of a church and congregation of 2,000 persons at Aintab, in Asia Minor, for the Gospel sent them by this Board. He held up their letter in the Turkish language.

Rev. Dr. Wood, in behalf of the Board, expressed thanks to the citizens of Providence for their kind hospitalities, and Rev. Mr. Clapp, of Providence, responded in a most eloquent and touching address, which brought tears to all eyes.

The Doxology was then sung in long metre, and the Board adjourned to meet next year at Detroit.

THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—These Courts have been rearranged as follows:

Court No. 1 consists of Commodore Lavallette, Commodore Mervine, and Captain Adams; and Chas. H. Winder, Judge Advocate.

Court No. 2 consists of Captain McKean, Captain Pope and Captain Van Brunt; and Charles Abert, Judge Advocate.

Court No. 3 consists of Commodore Storer, Commodore Stringham and Captain Goldsborough; and R. R. Little, Judge Advocate.

These Courts will reassemble on Monday next.—*Washington Union, Sept. 3.*

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the city and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1098 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth-st., after three o'clock.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching wishes to find an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence. English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 183 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A CLASSICAL AND an English instructor for a Boys' Boarding School in the country. None but the most thorough and experienced need apply. A note containing address, references, age, salary expected, &c., can be directed BOARDING SCHOOL, care of J. L. DAVIS, Esq., Franklin House, cor. Chambers and West Broadway. Apply for one week.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, is a practical agency for supplying schools and academies with competent teachers, also, with pupils; teachers with desirable situations. Among many other advantages, we possess a personal acquaintance with many principals and schools in every part of the Union. For plan, terms, &c., see circular.
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WANTED—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, Classics, French, and Spanish, in a boarding-school, of 10 boys, in Baton Rouge, La. Session commences Oct. 14, next. As the time is short, address, as full as possible, stating terms, and inclosing certificates, W. H. N. MAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La.

WANTED—A LADY TO INSTRUCT IN ENGLISH, French and needlework in a select institute; one capable of teaching music preferred. Might reside at the school and take charge of a few young lady boarders. Call at No. 161 St Mark's place, between 1 and 5 for two days.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess, in a family or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address box No. 3290 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TO TEACH HER language, with drawing and painting, in a Female Seminary a short distance from the City; to one capable, salary will be liberal. Address Box No. 506 Post-Office.

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The undersigned have during the past year been maturing arrangements—now nearly complete—for the permanent publication of a Monthly Journal of 64 pages, royal quarto, devoted to Education, Literature, Science and Art, designed to be a permanent, first-class Periodical, exhibiting the highest Literary and Educational talent of the country, which the interest and importance of the subject, or the most liberal compensation ever paid by American Periodicals, can attract. It will include the whole circle of topics belonging to Education, practical and theoretical, with incidental consideration of Literature, Science, and the interests of the Household, treating them with a direct, earnest purpose, to enlarge the views, elevate the principles, purify the taste, quicken the interest and facilitate the labors of those engaged in the instruction of the young.

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CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBERS.

Among the first articles will be the following: Biographical Sketch and Historic Estimate of Dr. Nott of Union College, accompanied with a portrait. Outline of the Life and Educational Services of Horace Mann, with a portrait. Dignity and Import of the Teacher's Office—its relation to the Learned Professions and the Public Welfare. The just Relative Proportions of Classic, Mathematical, and Scientific Studies. The proper Scope and Characteristics of an Educational Journal. Physical Education, illustrated by drawings of healthful and attractive sports and cheaply attainable gymnastic exercises, for school and home. Libraries of our country—commencing with a notice of the Astor Library, with a view of the completed edifice. American Observatories, with finely engraved views. Public Amusements, their utility, limits and proper character, including a review of popular existing entertainments. Reminiscences of Fenimore Cooper, Personal and Literary, with new incidents and anecdotes. Recreations for Ladies, with calisthenic illustrations, &c.

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From the late Vice President, Wm. R. King.
Born in North Carolina, I feel the obligations of my native State and of the whole South to General Greene. He was without doubt the great military genius of the Revolution.

From Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott.
I shall subscribe for a copy of the Life and Dispatches of General Greene to place beside the Life and Writings of Washington. These names are indissoluble in their immortality.

From Alexander Hamilton's Eulogy on Gen. Greene.
In his life we have a succession of deeds as glorious as they are unequivocal to attest his greatness and perpetuate the honors of his name. His abilities entitled him to a preeminent share in the councils of his chief. He gained it and he preserved it.

From Hon. Edward Everett.
I am happy to learn that you propose to publish the letters and dispatches of General Greene. His position in the army of the Revolution, second only to that of its illustrious Chief, and the importance of the events with which he was immediately connected, will make his correspondence highly interesting to the general reader, and extremely important to the student of American History.

From a Speech of Hon. R. Toombs, in the United States Senate, Dec. 22, 1856, on Revolutionary Claims.
I hope the unpublished papers of General Greene will soon be printed, because there are in them many revolutionary reminiscences of great interest; and they will be valuable even for the administration of justice on an occasion like this. I have had access to some of those papers through the kindness of his son.

From the 4th Vol. of Irving's Life of Washington.
The news of Greene's death struck heavily on Washington's heart, to whom, in the most arduous trials of the Revolution, he had been a second self. "He was a great and good man," was Washington's comprehensive eulogy of him.

We are happy to learn (adds Irving) that a complete collection of the correspondence of General Greene is about to be published by his worthy and highly cultivated grandson, George Washington Greene. It is a work that, like Sparks' Writings of Washington, should form a part of every American Library.

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No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene....Sole Lessee and Directress
The management has pleasure in announcing that each successive representation but adds to the enthusiasm with which is received
TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF VICTIMS,
inducing compliance with the public eagerness again and again to witness this
CHEF D'ŒUVRE OF DRAMATIC ART,
by presenting it for a few nights longer, with all its brilliant appliances, and the exquisite impersonations of the
STOCK STAR COMPANY.
Second week of the screaming comicality,
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
illustrated with such striking fidelity by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jefferson as to form a rare picture of certain phases of domestic economy. No husband or wife should neglect the opportunity of witnessing it.
SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1857,
will be presented
VICTIMS.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Jefferson, Peters, Stoddard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, Waters, &c.
CHOICE MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the experienced direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
At 10 o'clock precisely, will be commenced
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Rehearsed by Mr. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last night of the triumphant engagement of
MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in Kotzebue's thrilling play of
THE STRANGER.
First night of Lover's Irish drama, entitled
RORY O'MOORE.
SATURDAY evening, Sept. 12,
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger....Mr. J. E. Murdoch
Supported by Miss Susan Denin, Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Mark Smith, L. P. Barrett, Mr. Setchel, &c., will appear.
To conclude with
RORY O'MOORE.
Rory O'Moore....Mr. Seymour
In rehearsal—THE ELDER BROTHER and THE DRAMATIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The public are respectfully informed that on
SATURDAY, Sept 12,
in obedience to an almost universal demand,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in the character of
CAMILLE,
in which she first won her coronet.
To swell the cast, Mr. Sothern has been expressly engaged to fill the part of Armand, in which last season he earned so much approbation and applause. Mr. Dyott has consented to assume the part of Monsieur Duval; Mr. Davenport will fill the rôle of Gaston, in which he has no rival on the stage; Mr. Norton will play De Varville; Mrs. Vernon, Prudence; Mrs. Allen, Nichette, and the other parts by favorite artists.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
The Management take much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the eminent eccentric comedian,
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will appear in a favorite character on Monday night, Sept. 14, supported by a powerful combination of talent, particulars of which will be duly announced.
Box Book will be open on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 585 BROADWAY, NEAR PRINCE STREET.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1857.
The performance will commence with the domestic drama of
TIME TRIES ALL.
After which the laughable farce of
COUSIN JOE.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
MARRIED RAKE.
Dancing by M'lle ERNESTINE and Miss JULIA TURNBULL.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Orchestra 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents
Pit....12 cents.
SATURDAY, Sept. 12,
RICHARD III.
To be followed by the Farce of the
CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.
To conclude with the Melo-drama of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
The entertainments will commence with the Play of
QUEEN OF THE ABRUZZI.
Spalatro....C. J. Foster
After which will be presented the Pantomime entitled
MAGIC HANDS.
LADY OF THE LAKE.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
DEAD SHOT.

FINE ARTS.
Messrs. GOUPIL & CO. beg to announce that Winterhalter's painting
FLORINDE
is again on exhibition for a short time at
The Fine Art Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 2½ o'clock, a match for $2,000, three miles and repeat, to wagons. George Spicer names b. g. LANTERN; James D. McMann names b. g. PRINCE. The cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over. Fare to go and return 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.
N. B.—This race to come off, rain or shine.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Sept. 14. First night of
IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of
MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
in her renowned character of Leonora.
Second appearance this season of
MME. FELICITA VESTVALI.
First appearance of
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI as Manrico, and of
SIGNOR VIRRI as Count de Luna.
Conductor....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle....$1
Secured Seats....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle....50 cents | Amphitheatre....25 cents
Private boxes....[illegible]
The sale of seats will commence this morning at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
First appearance in America of
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS.
First appearance this season of
SIGISMUND THALBERG.
CARD.—The management has great satisfaction in being able to announce to the public that a union has been effected between these two great artists, thus presenting a combination by which
Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS
will appear together on one and the same evening.
THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF
H. VIEUXTEMPS and S. THALBERG
will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at Niblo's Saloon.
First appearance in the concert room of
Signor GASSIER.
First appearance, since his return from Europe, of
Signor ROCCO.
First appearance in the concert room of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
with a Grand Orchestra of FORTY.
HENRY VIEUXTEMPS
will play the Grand Concerto in A, his Fantasie on "Lucia," and Paganini's Witches' Dance.
SIGISMUND THALBERG
will play Masaniello, Prayer of Moses and [illegible].
Full particulars in future advertisements.
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1, according to location, to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of tickets will commence on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
ORDER OF THE SALE.—On Friday and Saturday will be sold the $1 50 seats only. On Monday and Tuesday, the $1 seats and remaining $1 50 seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1857.
Great entertainment for the benefit of
ANTOINE RAVEL,
On which occasion the talented and beautiful
Signorina TERESA ROLLA
has kindly volunteered her valuable services.
Promenade Concert at 7; Overture at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.
MAZULME, THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets....Fifty Cents.
Monday—Signorina ROLLA and THE RAVELS.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG,
GASSIER and ROCCO,
CARL ANSCHUTZ and a Grand Orchestra.
NIBLO'S SALOON—TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
NOTICE.
The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the two ticket offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE VERY LAST CHANCE to gaze on the famous Burdell hair, and the full length wax figure of Mrs. Cunningham. Wyman, the Wizard, now in his ninth and positively last week, will appear. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Will open on the 14th of September, the [illegible] so-much talked about AQUARIA, OR OCEAN PONDS, and on the same day will appear, MISS S. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of *Dancing* would be of more benefit to health, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To this neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch and a few other dances all this will be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. These things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth [illegible] classic in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar tendencies. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present journey through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best means of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. [illegible] Lamartine place. A suite of [illegible] rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, in West 14th-st., will let with board the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements by applying in Carroll-place, seventh house west of Court-st., opposite Carroll Park.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a room, with breakfast and tea, located between 6th and 4th avs., and 4th and 24th sts.; private family preferred. Address HENRY, Box No. [illegible] General Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without board, in an American family where but few boarders are taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 280 Broome-st.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. Rooms contain gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 142 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class modern house in West 24th-st., desirably located and very convenient to stages and cars, will let a furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board, on moderate terms. Address H., Box No. 3,978.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family where there will be no other boarders. For first class accommodations and table a liberal price will be paid. Location near Broadway, between Washington-place and 28th-st. Address, giving full particulars, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Times office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st. Hot and cold water with bath rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms can be had at No. 120 Hicks-st., five minutes walk from either Wall or South ferry.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE, PARLOR and bedroom, also a single room, with board, can be obtained at No. 236 5th-av., corner 25th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED, BY THE DAY or week, price from $2 to $7 per week, in house No. 284 Broadway. Apply at the office, as above.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
An owner is wanted for the following: One package of colored cotton handkerchiefs, linen thread, sheet and flour in bags, lead pipe, children's clothing, vests, pants, socks, cloaks, bed covers, plates, knives and forks, sheet lead, &c., &c. Also, a traveler's bag from New-Hampshire, and a silver watch. Call at No. 38 Franklin-st.
G. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY IN A Broadway stage, a PURSE containing $65 in bank bills, some loose change, some papers and memorandum. The above reward will be paid for its return to [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; if stolen, the thief will confer a favor by returning the papers and pin, (which are of no use to him,) and may retain the money for his trouble.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in 36th-st., with all the modern improvements; only $8,500 in cash. Inquire of CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 6 Wall-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week;—mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, contrary to expectation, opened quite harmoniously. A caucus of the New-York Delegates had been held in the morning, at which a list had been agreed upon to be presented to the Convention, consisting of eight from the Cooper and eight from the Wilson Small Delegations, the seventeenth man being selected by the sixteen. Thus, for the purposes of the Convention, a compromise was effected which allowed the business to go on smoothly. The list of Vice-Presidents was then completed, and the State Committee and the Committee on Resolutions were announced. The names will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of the State Ticket, which we give as telegraphed to us:

For Secretary of State—Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York.

For Comptroller—Sanford E. Church, of Orleans.

For State Treasurer—Isaac V. Vanderpoel, of Buffalo.

For Attorney-General—Lyman Tremaine, of Albany.

For Canal Commissioner—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne.

For State Prison Inspector—William C. Rhodes, of Elmira.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge Denio, the present incumbent.

During the proceedings an edifying encounter of words took place between Mayor Wood and Daniel E. Sickles, in which it was evident there was no love lost on either side. On reassembling for the afternoon session, another attempt to settle the New-York difficulties by resolution was made, but the resolution was promptly tabled. Judge Denio was re-nominated for the Court of Appeals, after the display of considerable feeling, and speeches by several prominent members of the Convention.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City last evening, and we publish, elsewhere, some interesting details of European and Indian news. The latter is the more important. Though the Indian mail arrived in London at too late an hour on Saturday, the 29th ult., to be sent out by the *Europa*, we have, nevertheless, full telegraphic particulars from Trieste and Alexandria of the bloody massacre at Cawnpore, as well as the enlightened comments thereon by the leading London journals. According to all accounts, the position of the British troops before Delhi is very discouraging. Large numbers have been compelled to leave to protect other districts, and the besieging force has as much, and more than it can perform, in repelling the determined sorties made by the enemy. *If it be true, as reported, that the* army of Oude, 80,000 strong, has put itself in communication with the insurgents of Delhi, we do not see how the British, which only number 2,000 all told, can possibly avoid retiring until large reinforcements shall have arrived. It will require at least 7,000 men to carry the city by assault, and that number cannot reach there before next Christmas.

The European intelligence appears tame after the Indian news. The quarrel between Naples and Sardinia, the settlement of the Moldavian question, and the Anglo-French Mediation in the Spanish-Mexican dispute, are the principal political topics of the day. It seems quite certain that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have postponed until next year the laying of the sub-marine cable. In all probability the cable will be bought by the British Government for the new enterprise of establishing a telegraphic communication with India. When completed, Calcutta will be within a week's speaking distance of London.

We receive very late news from Utah, with dates to Aug. 18, by the arrival in this City of Elders Samuel W. Richards and George G. Snyder, direct from Salt Lake, on their way to fulfill a mission in England. The Mormons were in a hopeful condition, not at all dismayed, and in a state of profound wonder as to the purpose of the Government in sending troops against them. The harvest has been extraordinarily plentiful this season. Work was progressing on the new Temple. Business was reviving. Elder Richards reports having passed on the Plains a Mormon immigration of 4,000 persons on their way to Utah. All were in good condition, and the hand-carts were in high favor.

Latest advices from the City of Mexico state that the Mexican Government have settled the Tehuantepec question, by annulling both the Garey and the Sloo grants.

A Committee appointed by the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in Kansas, has prepared and issued an address to the people of the United States, in which a history of the troubles in Kansas is given, and the present attitude of affairs in the Territory is discussed. The document contains a special clause addressed to the people of Missouri, warning them not to attempt another invasion, and concludes by exhorting the Free-State men of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

A meeting was held at No. 168 Bowery, last evening, to form a Central Democratic Club. A large number were in attendance, and Delegates from nearly all the Wards gave in their names as members of the new organization. They propose to cut loose from the control of leaders and cliques, and invite the coöperation of the Democrats without distinction of past differences. Thomas A. Jones was Chairman, and A. J. Plumb, Secretary. The meeting was most distinguished for strong professions of Democracy, and was very orderly, except on one occasion, when two persons rose and addressed the Chair at the same instant. The nomination of Gideon J. Tucker was hailed with enthusiasm.

A new Court House for the County of Westchester has been erected at White Plains. The Supreme Court, Judge Strong presiding, held its first session there on Thursday afternoon. Prior to the opening of the Court a meeting was held in the commodious Court room of the building. Speeches were made by Judge Strong, Wm. Curtis Noyes and others. The building is pronounced one of the best of the kind in the State. When are we to have our new City Hall?

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the only case of interest was that of John W. Macalpine, alias Lieut.-Col. Marmaduke Reeves, charged with inciting a woman named Boland to commit perjury, by swearing that she saw a trunk containing over $8,000 worth of goods, money, &c., lost overboard at Punta Arenas, through the carelessness of the Accessory Transit Company. As the woman could not be brought to testify against him, having been tampered with by some party or other, the case did not proceed, but the District Attorney had the defendant recommitted, on the charge of obtaining $800 from Mr. Griffin, of Brooklyn, by falsely representing himself to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, sent over here by the British Government to purchase an enormous quantity of patent fire-arms.

The further hearing of the case of Lawler, for the St. Nicholas Hotel defalcation, was postponed yesterday till this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Harrington, one of the counsel engaged.

The Commissioners of Excise met on Friday, when licenses were granted to the following individuals: James B. Smith, No. 215 Eighth-avenue, storekeeper; Michael McLoughly, One Hundred and Eleventh-street, Third-avenue, Innkeeper. The Commissioners then adjourned.

On Monday the anniversary of the capture of Mexico will be celebrated by the military, and it is said the Gold Box will be presented to Lieut. Col. Dyckman. The Scott Legion are expected from Philadelphia.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, Officer Carr, of the Sixth Ward, having received orders to keep the corners of the street clear, attempted to drive away a gang of "Dead Rabbits" from the corner of Mott and Canal streets. He was insulted, and on attempting to arrest one of them, his prisoner was taken from him. He then went towards the station-house and met Officer Spear, and on going back and looking into a rum hole at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets, saw the man who had been arrested holding a pistol. They rushed in and took the pistol from him. In doing so they were set upon and bruised in a most serious manner. A few of the Fourteenth Ward police, in assisting them, were also beaten. Officer Shearer, of that Ward, was cut in the head with a weapon and seriously injured. Capt. Hicks dispatched a number of men to the scene of the affray, but they found all quiet again. The captured pistol is a single barreled one, and heavily loaded. As the fellow who owned it is well known, he will probably be arrested to-day.

The two Williamsburg ferry boats, the *Onalaska*, of the South Seventh-street and Peck Slip line, and the *George Law*, of the James Slip and South Tenth-street line, came into collision yesterday morning, midway up the stream, opposite Jackson-street wharf, and the *Onalaska* was seriously damaged; some 400 passengers were on board of the latter boat, and a large collection of vehicles, and the collision came near resulting in serious loss of life. As usual in all such cases, each charges the other with the blame of the accident, and the passengers generally take the side of the boat they were on.

A special meeting of the Teachers' Association was held at their rooms last evening, at which Mr. Thomas Fowler presided, and resolutions of respect and condolence were passed in honor of the late Washington M. Smith. Messrs. Dunshee, McNary, Martin, Smith, and D. B. Scott were appointed a Committee on Resolutions by the President. The Committee reported the resolutions, which, after brief remarks by Messrs. Scott, Fanning, Dunshee, Stuart, McNary and Smith, were unanimously adopted, when the Association adjourned.

The officers of the Second Precinct arrested twelve girls last evening, for strolling in the City Hall Park.

The Directors of the American Institute will open their Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition on Tuesday next. Steam has already been raised from the new boilers, and it is expected that the working machinery will be run from the commencement. It is desired that exhibitors should secure their space by arranging their articles without delay.

James E. Brown, a minor, residing in Brooklyn, was taken in custody yesterday, charged with having, by false pretences, defrauded Mr. John Gibbs, a machinist in First-avenue, out of $2,190, by giving him in payment for six machines certain notes, which, when they became due, were protested, and yet remain unpaid. He was held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

An unknown woman, about 22 years of age, flung herself into the East River the other day and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday, and Coroner Hills held an inquest upon it. Verdict: "Suicide by drowning." Deceased was recognized as a person who called a few days since, at a house in Lewis-street, and applied for work, stating that she had just arrived from New-Haven, and was totally destitute.

An inquest upon the body of Michael Hickey, a Custom-House officer, who came to his death from stabs received at a political meeting on the night of the 2d inst. in the Seventeenth Ward, was resumed yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

An investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Mundell, who came to her death from violence a few days since, is now pending before Coroner Connery. She is supposed to have been murdered by her husband, Jacob, who is in custody.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Wm. Callaghan, a child of five years, who was some days ago thrown into the water and drowned by a woman named Ann Murphy, who had thrice before attempted to drown the child, but was prevented by persons who were passing. The evidence adduced by the jury was "that the deceased came to his death by being thrown into the dock at the foot of Oliver-street, by Ann Murphy, and we believe from the testimony presented to us that no one else could have done it." The accused was locked up, and certain facts elicited in the evidence led to the arrest of William Callaghan for bigamy.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body Mrs. Julia Coffee, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age. The verdict rendered was, "Death by suicide, from taking opium and arsenic; the act, in the Jury's opinion arising from fear of maltreatment from her husband and grief at the loss of her children." Mrs. Coffee resided at No. 8 Pearl-street, and was a sober and industrious woman. She leaves an infant only four weeks old.

The Young Men's Republican Committee met last evening, but did not do much business. A Committee reported some severe resolutions in regard to Mr. Draper's resignation from the Police Board, which were adopted by a vote of 22 to 7.

The News From India.

The latest news from India does not materially change the dismal aspect of affairs for the British, the success of the faithful native troops at Cawnpore being the only favorable gleam of intelligence from that quarter.

It is now nearly three months since the rebellion assumed a formidable shape, and yet, up to the last accounts, the English have been unsuccessful in every attempt to arrest it. They have more than unsuccessful. They have been been overwhelmed with disaster. Besieged at Lucknow, defeated with heavy losses at Agra, cut to pieces by the insurgents at Cawnpore, decimated by the cholera at Delhi, the torch of insurrection lighted north of them at Sealcote, and south of them at Hyderabad, and the whole interior adjacent to the Jumna and the Ganges infested by an infuriated enemy—their situation seems for the present to be hopeless, and their condition that of suitors for peace rather than dictators of war.

India cannot be reconquered in "six or eight months," nor at a cost of £10,000,000 sterling only, as was boasted at first; and the English people, notwithstanding their general ignorance of Indian affairs, are already apprehending this fact. Assuming, as we are bound to do, that the English must eventually succeed in this struggle—either by exterminating the Mahommedans, or compromising with them in a treaty of peace—it is safe to say that many years must elapse before their success will be complete, and their dominion firmly re-established. And the cost of success will be immense. A greater part of the revenue in the Bengal Presidency—including the North-west provinces, Oude, and the Punjab—and which comprises two-thirds of the entire revenue of India, will be lost for several successive years. To this must be added the vast expense of transporting from England and maintaining in India for several years to come, a force of 50,000 English troops—the amount of Government treasure, stolen in every city and cantonment which the rebels have sacked—the value of Government property destroyed, in the shape of produce, buildings, and public works—the great loss arising from the neglect of agriculture, and the general suspension of all industrial and commercial enterprises.

All these, in the aggregate, represent a sum which the English people have not yet dreamed of in their confused calculations; a sum which, before they are again the acknowledged masters of Bengal, must run up to one hundred and fifty millions and more. But the prize at stake is worth it. And loyal John Bull will feel a surly pride as, year after year, for many years to come, the orator of the India Budget shall ask him to put his hand once more deep into his pocket, and pay out another score for the reconquest of India. But had this India Budget interested him in years past, as much as it must interest him in years to come, he would have saved the money and the disgrace which this struggle for "our Indian Empire" will now cost him.

Morality of the Race-Course.

The defeat of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses in England, besides creating ten times as much fuss as the whole affair was worth, has led many people to repeat with greater emphasis than ever the old question: Has the practice of racing any really useful effect upon the breed of horses? There are many who unhesitatingly reply in the negative, and support their position by the allegation that great speed, which alone the race-course is intended to develop, is not that quality in the horse which is, in this age of the world, most needed—that rapid movement from point to point, either for business or pleasure, is now effected in a much higher degree, and at a much cheaper rate, by railroads, than ever it was by coach or courier, and that, therefore, we now require power in draught, not speed in traveling.

This view of the matter is, in our eyes, founded altogether on a mistaken notion of the real standard of excellence established by racing, and the real object of the care and pains bestowed in training for the course. The precautions taken in breeding and training racers do no doubt produce speed, but they produce strength and bottom, and good points *generally, just as well. Moreover, they give* the offspring of mares and stallions, which have been remarkable either for strength of limb, or length of wind, a peculiar value, and make their preservation and perpetuation an object of the deepest interest to a large body of men who, if there were no such thing as horse racing, could not be got to bestow upon it half the attention, or any attention at all. The qualities which give a horse speed, are first and foremost a highly sensitive nervous organization—in other words, that courage, and endurance, and eagerness, which we should call *morale* in a man and mettle in a steed; but besides this, length of wind, strength of bone and sinew are just as necessary to a racer as to a cart-horse. Horse-breeding may be carried on as cattle-breeding is, by attention to points only, but it is hardly necessary to say that any breed of horses propagated on this principle would soon cease to be worth anything. Above or beyond symmetry of form, the horse-breeder has to look for qualities which are not always visible to the eye, and which are only revealed on trial. Racing reveals them in a more notorious and decided manner than any other test can do, and calls the attention of the public to *the fact that, according to all known laws of* hereditary transmission of physical and moral characteristics, the progeny of a certain horse is likely to excel in certain directions. The famous *Eclipse*, the fastest horse that was run on the American turf, as far, at least, as we have any means of knowing, was not by any means such a horse in external conformation as would carry off the prize at a "show." Many of his points were bad; many to be sure were extraordinarily good, but no "judge" would, in all likelihood, have felt justified in awarding him a prize. Yet on the course, with a jockey on his back, he displayed every quality which is most valuable in a horse, in a very high degree.

It is said that the training for the race course is solely directed to fitting the animal to put forth all his powers for a short time and for a short effort. This is true up to a certain point. The final touches of the trainer's art are no doubt devoted to this end; but the whole system has decidedly the effect of qualifying the horse to run long as well as run fast. It deprives him of superfluous flesh, hardens his muscles, or in other words, strengthens them by regular and severe exercise, or rigid diet. This is just what should be done to qualify a horse for dragging a buggy fifty miles. That the race-course has not a tendency to unfit horses for protracted effort is fully proved by the history of the English hunter—a horse of the same breed as the racer, except that care is taken to give him more weight. No horse in the world has his powers more severely tested. No other horse in the world has as yet shown himself capable of carrying 200 pounds across hedge and ditch for fifteen or twenty miles with perfect safety to wind and limb.

We venture to assert, however, that since the invention of railroads horses' speed in both saddle and harness has become a matter of greater importance than ever, both here and in Europe, first, because travel is now concentrated on great straight lines, with stopping-places only on certain spots, which have to be reached from all sides and all distances; and secondly, because railways make punctuality imperative and have rendered time more valuable. We shall begin to talk of all horses having lost value except cart-horses, when locomotives begin to traverse the highroads, when every wealthy family keeps its own engine and its own engine-driver and stoker, but no sooner. It cannot be denied that the race-course attracts gamblers, but we doubt whether it begets gambling. There is always amongst a certain class a certain amount of craving for artificial excitement and for sudden gains, which must have an outlet. It chooses race-horses as the nearest thing at hand. If there were no races it would soon find something else. Chance is not confined to trials of speed between horses. Gambling is, *par excellence*, not the vice of England or America, but of Russia, Poland and Southern Europe, where horse-racing is all but unknown. To put an end to gambling we must stop it at its source, but giving people better tastes and healthier desires. Abolishing race-courses with the view of putting a stop to betting is very like taking away brandy from the drunkard and leaving him whisky.

Law Ashore and Afloat.

Yesterday morning a collision took place, or rather was effected between the Peck Slip ferry-boat *Onalaska* and the *George Law*, a rival boat, belonging to a company known as the South Tenth-street Ferry Company.

The larboard side of the *Onalaska* was stove in, and the deck considerably damaged. As there were 400 passengers on board the injured boat, and not a few horses and vehicles, the confusion that followed the crash was slightly exciting to those in the immediate vicinity, though it would seem to have been contemplated with great serenity by the individuals in charge of the other vessel. Fortunately no casualties occurred, and the battered ferry-boat landed her passengers in safety.

The probability of just such a disaster as this was pointed out in the Times more than three weeks ago, and since we called public notice to the perilous proceedings going on at this particular ferry, ample opportunity for the verification of our statement, and for the correction of the mischief, has been afforded the officers of both companies plying on these waters.

Of all which we now behold the result, and have only to call the people together and thank Heaven that things are no worse. To bestow any sort of indignation upon the conduct of anybody concerned would be simply to waste our words and our good temper. When the lives of foot passengers in Broadway are daily endangered by the frantic driving of omnibusses and carriages—when the law of the sidewalks is a dead letter and the disorder thereof a lively reality—when our comings and goings on the land are a mere matter of fatalistic faith in Fortune or of apathetic reliance upon Providence, it really does not seem worth while for us to dwell upon the outrageous disregard of the public safety and of the rights of passengers which in one form or another prevails at almost all the ferries of this City, and makes approach to New-York or exit from it as interestingly uncertain as the attempt to enter or leave a beleagured fortress.

Nobody has so much as taken the trouble to ascertain, we believe, whether there was or was not any adequate provision of life-boats and *safety-buoys made on board of the boat injured* in this instance. Had three hundred out of the four hundred people who were crowded together on her decks been precipitated into the East River and carried out to sea, probably something might have been said on this subject.

As it is, it really is quite useless for the public press to do more than call the attention of our citizens afresh to the fact that by their own election, manifested in the form of a supine indifference to the affairs of the City in which they live, and move and have their being on a volcano, a quaking-moss, a quicksand.

They laugh over the squabbles of Tammany Hall—they are amused by the eccentricities of drunken or incompetent officials—they shrug their shoulders at the bare notion of a primary meeting, and regard reform by the ballot as the best of possible jokes.

Let them not, therefore, complain at the impotence of the Law to protect their interests, their limbs and their lives, on the Highway of the East River or the pavements of the City streets.

The Man who Broke the Telegraphic Cable.—The letter of Professor Morse, which we published, gives a perfectly clear and understandable explanation of the cause of the breaking of the Atlantic telegraphic cable, and fixes the blame of the disaster where it properly belongs. Mr. Bright, the head engineer, who had the laying of the cable under his sole direction, appears to have been the culprit. He had put the blame upon "a mechanic," but Professor Morse says that he ordered one of his subordinates to apply the brakes, the "mechanic" hesitated, Mr. Bright repeated the fatal order, and the mischief was done. The Professor sarcastically remarks that Mr. Bright "generously" gave a certificate exonerating all persons on board the ship from any blame for the disaster. Another very important fact stated by Professor Morse, is that the cable was running out but very little faster than the rate at which the ship was going.

A Munchausenism Finally Disposed of.—The great Arrowsmith hoax, published more than a year ago by the London *Times*, and never fairly denied by that paper, has at last been completely wiped out as with a sponge by the *Times'* special correspondent, who went to the actual scene of the reported occurrence to discover what truth there might have been in it. He found it to have been a pure hoax, the simple-minded Arrowsmith was awfully sold, by some waggish travelers, and the great *Times* was sold by Arrowsmith. But the whole absurdity has now got its quietus.

Encouraging to Speculators who Bring Libel Suits Against Newspaper Editors.—In the suit of Munson J. Lockwood against the Editor of the New-York Daily Times for a libel alleged to have been published in the letter of a correspondent some three years since, a verdict was rendered yesterday, at White Plains, in Westchester County, in favor of the plaintiff of six cents damages.

Quarantine Matters.—The steamship *Illinois* was yesterday discharged from Quarantine, and she came up last evening, and went to Hunter's Point to go upon the ways for repair. She has been perfectly freed from all impurities, and is pronounced by the Health Officer perfectly free from infection. She had no cargo on board in which disease could find lodgment, and propagate itself—none of the sixty persons constituting the crew have been taken sick. The bark *Seneca* arrived yesterday in 15 days from Havana, bringing 28 passengers, several of them being those left at Havana by the *Illinois*. She lost two of her crew by yellow fever upon her first arrival in Havana, but has had no sickness or death on board since. The passengers were landed at Quarantine, and the vessel sent to the lower anchorage. The bark *Velocity*, from St. Jago de Cuba, was required to stop and discharge, which the Captain preferred to a 15 days Quarantine.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee—Resolutions Censuring Simeon Draper.

A regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was held, last evening, at their rooms, No. 659 Broadway, James Cumming, Jr., in the Chair. After the transaction of routine business, the Committee to whom were referred the resolutions in regard to Simeon Draper, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Simeon Draper by resigning his position as a member of the Police Commission has placed it in the power of Fernando Wood, a desperate political gambler and an unscrupulous opponent of the Metropolitan Police Law, to thwart the effort of the other Commissioners and prevent for the present at least, any further steps towards the appointment of an efficient and unpartisan Police, and

Whereas, These results are no more than the natural and legitimate consequences of said resignation and such as might have been naturally expected to flow therefrom, therefore,

Resolved, That Simeon Draper, by the course he has pursued has inflicted serious injury on the cause of order and good government, has grievously disappointed all friends of the Metropolitan Police, and has proved himself unfit to receive, at the hands of Republicans, any position of political trust or responsibility.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due to Messrs. Nye, Stranahan and Bowen, for the decided stand taken by them in opposition to those schemes of their opponents to which they have been exposed by the action of their associate Simeon Draper.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to each member of the Metropolitan Police Commission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Seventh Ward.
WM. H. BULL, Sixteenth Ward.

After considerable debate, during which it was charged that the price of Mr. Draper's resignation was the repurchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 22 to 7.

After some other business, the Committee adjourned.

Serious Collision on the East River.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as the ferry boat *Onalaska*, of the Peck-slip line, was on her way from Williamsburg, she came in collision with the ferry-boat *George Law*, of the James slip and South Tenth-street ferry, causing serious damage to the *Onalaska*, and putting in jeopardy the lives and limbs of some three or four hundred passengers. At the time of the crash the passengers supposed their boat would sink, and considerable fright prevailed among them. The *George Law*, being a new and strong boat, sustained no damage, but the *Onalaska* had her deck ripped up, and crushed in for eight feet. The escape of the crowded passengers from injury was almost miraculous. Had the boat sunk, there must have occurred an appalling loss of life, as the boats were about midway of the stream, and a strong tide was running at the time. The passengers on board the *Onalaska* were greatly excited at what they regarded as the culpable carelessness of the pilot of the *Law*, many charging him with causing the collision intentionally, while the passengers on the *Law* were equally positive that the fault of the accident lay with the pilot of the *Onalaska*. The account, as given by those who were on board the *Law*, is that they had reached the point of Corlear's Hook, going up, before the *Onalaska* left her dock in Williamsburg, that they hugged the New-York shore, as is uniformly the custom when there is a strong ebb tide, to keep in the eddy. It is always the custom for boats going down stream with the ebb tide *to keep in the middle of the stream*, but contrary to this rule the *Onalaska* sheered out of her straight course to cross the bow of the *Law* to the right, while there was plenty of room for her to pass to the left; that the pilot of the *Law* put his helm to port to let her pass that way, when he saw a collision was certain to follow, and that the *Onalaska* would strike him amidships, or against his wheel-house; he accordingly rung to stop and back, and at the same time turned the head of his boat so as to receive the concussion forward, instead of amidships, and that when the two boats struck the *Law* had turned six revolutions of her engine backwards; the *Onalaska*, however, being heavily loaded, and coming down with the full force of the ebb tide made the collision greater.

Rockwell disclaims all intention to come in contact with the other boat, and asks a suspension of public opinion until the matter is investigated.

How the Nominations were Received at Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug.—There was no expression at Tammany Hall last evening, in relation to the nominations made by the State Convention at Syracuse—there were no cheers given, nor lights lit, nor was there any throng of disputants. There could not well be, for those who get up the enthusiasm on such occasions are out of town. When they return there will be, no doubt, a "Grand Demonstration," accompanied with "Great Enthusiasm."

At the "Pewter Mug" more interest was shown. It was crowded during the day, and all the extras with the "Very latest from Syracuse," could not satisfy them. The cry was for "more." Newsboys did a profitable business in the vicinity.

The proposition submitted by Mr. Kelly and adopted by the Convention, that eight of the Small and an equal number of the Cooper Committees be admitted, was regarded as an admittance that the *former organization was the only legitimate one*. The Small men seemed elated with the decision, though remarking that only half justice had been done them. The Savage men said little, and little was said about them, but the People's delegates were heartily laughed at, and it was wondered who footed the bills.

The reprimand given by Captain Rynders to Mayor Wood was variously commented upon, and the fierce and personal bout in the Convention between His Honor and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles led to debates, but all agreed that it must have been a rich scene between opponents of their calibre.

The ticket nominated appeared to give general satisfaction, and was spoken of as strong enough to sweep the State with the besom of municipal rights, "if the thing were properly managed."

The Mug is satisfied, and rejoices in its usual way.

St. George's vs. New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The great match between the St. George's and the New-York Cricket Clubs, was terminated abruptly, on Thursday evening, by the New-Yorkers refusing to send in their last man. The cause assigned was that it was fifteen minutes after the hour (6 o'clock) at which the stumps were drawn, on the previous evening. But their own umpire remained on the field, and the New-Yorkers should know very well that while the umpires remain on the ground, they are bound to play. The umpire on the part of the St. George's, after waiting the usual time, called "play." When, no one appearing at the wicket, he, of course, claimed the victory. The play on both sides was the best we have witnessed for some time. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Lang b. Barker	2	l. Crossley	25
Waller b. Crossley	4	st. Higham b. Sharpe	3
Conserve b. Barker	4	run out	4
S. Wright b. Crossley	2	c. Sharpe b. Sharpe	26
Ireland not out	26	c. Higham b. Crossley	27
H. Wright c. Higham b. Crossley	1	c. Fletcher b. Crossley	26
Comery b. Crossley	0	c. Hamlin b. Crossley	0
Bailey b. Barker	1	b. Crossley	3
Lillywhite run out	0	c. Gelston b. Barker	15
Hurdhaugh b. Barker	2	c. Crossley b. Barker	0
Walker absent	0	b. Barker	0
Byes	10	Byes	12
Leg Byes	2	Leg byes	9
Wides	3	Wides	13
Total	57	Total	191

Total, both Innings .... 248.

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharpe c. Lang b. Comery	8	b. Comery	12
Spivey c. S. Wright b. Comery	14	c. S. Wright b. S. Wright	0
Barker not out	24	b. Comery	10
Wilby c. Pendleton b. S. Wright	28	c. Lillywhite b. S. Wright	6
Higham b. Comery	1	b. Comery	3
Crossley b. S. Wright	1	run out	15
Hamlin c. Lillywhite b. S. Wright	2	run out	18
Fletcher run out	4	c. Lang b. Comery	1
Towers c. Waller b. S. Wright	1	b. Comery	1
Bashford run out	0	c. Bailey b. S. Wright	0
Gelston c. Waller b. Comery	3	not out	0
Byes	1	Byes	3
Leg Byes	[illegible]	Leg byes	4
Wides	[illegible]	Wides	9
Total	107	Total	99

Total, both Innings .... 206.

☞ A Convention for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents will be held at Chicago on the 23d and 24th inst., under the guidance of Rev. Charles Spear.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall and 21 Broadway.

From Washington.

BRITISH CONSULS AT PHILADELPHIA AND BUFFALO—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 11.

The President has recognized Charles Edward Kortright as Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia; and Thomas Dobson as Consul of Her Majesty at Buffalo.

The British Consul for New-York has not yet asked to be officially recognized; Joseph R. Brown has been appointed Indian Agent for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota vice Flandreau, resigned.

A. M. Jackson, of Mississippi, has been appointed Secretary of State for New-Mexico, vice Davis, resigned.

News from Kansas.

ADDRESS OF THE GRASSHOPPER FALLS CONVENTION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Democrat* publishes an address to the people of the United States, prepared by the Committee appointed by the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in which a full history of the troubles of Kansas is given. The present attitude of affairs in the Territory is temperately discussed. The address says that the chief incentive for participation of the Free State men in the coming Election, is the appeals from the Free States to do so. The address says, however, there is [illegible] appeals being successful. The document contains a special clause to the people of the border, setting forth the relative positions of Kansas and Missouri; imploring the citizens of the latter to refrain from another invasion, and saying that if she should continue her previous course of aggression, a persistent, protracted and bloody war must ensue. The address concludes by exhorting the people of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, resulted in the election of the Free State ticket by 260 majority.

The Constitutional Convention convened at Lecompton on the 7th inst.

We have Utah dates to Aug. 5, but the news received is unimportant.

News from Mexico.

ANNULMENT OF THE GARAY AND SLOO GRANTS.

New Orleans, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Texas* arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th.

The Tehuantepec question had been settled at Mexico by the annulment of both the Garay and the Sloo Grants.

The *Vomito* was abating at Vera Cruz.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Friday Sept. 11.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand.

The Charleston *Courier* has later dates from Bermuda. The Second West India Regiment had arrived there from Jamaica.

At Ragged Island salt-raking was being vigorously prosecuted, but at Turks' Island nothing was doing.

Col. Weatherall, of the First West India Regiment, was dead.

Arrived at Turks' Island, schooners *River*, *[illegible]*, *Aurora*, and *[illegible]*, and brigantine *Atlantic*, all from New-York.

Henry Harris, an esteemed merchant of Savannah, died there on Thursday.

The Intendant of Jacksonville, Fla., denies the presence of any yellow fever there.

An accident occurred on the Fernandina, Florida, Railway, on Wednesday. Max [illegible] and another man, with his wife and child, were killed, and many persons injured.

The Canal Contracting Board.

Syracuse, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Contracting Board met here to-day. John D. Fay, Division Engineer for the Western Division, and O. C. Howell, Division Engineer for the Middle Division, were discharged from service, and Orville W. Story and C. W. White appointed in their places. The Genesee Valley extension work was ordered to be advertised.

A. Kellogg, Superintendent of the Second Section of the Genesee Valley Canal, was discharged, and the Section put under the charge of the President Engineer. The work on the Cayuga and Seneca and Oswego Canals was awarded.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., Friday, Sept. 11.

A fire broke out here this morning, in John Dawson's house, on Corporation-street, from whence it extended to Portland-street, destroying Orange corner, and as far back as Chapel-street. The Methodist Meeting House was saved. About forty houses were burned. The value of the whole is $50,000, and the estimated insurance $20,000.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 11.

The malt house and vinegar distillery belonging to A. Wood, and the rectifying establishment of B. W. Sherman, were destroyed here by fire this morning. *Loss about $40,000. Insurance unknown.*

Accident to the Steamer Commodore.

Troy, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Commodore*, which left here last night, is aground about two miles below this city. She struck a bar and sprung a leak, and the water is up to the lower cabin floor. The passengers are all safe. The leak has been stopped, and it is thought she can be put to rights again in a few days. The *Francis Skiddy* takes the passengers to New-York this morning.

Accident to the Steamer Falcon.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Falcon*, from Savannah for New-York, with a cargo of wheat, grounded on the Knoll last Friday. It was thought she would be lightened off with but little injury.

Injunction Against the Appleton Insurance Company, of Boston.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 11.

A permanent Injunction has been granted by Judge Bigelow, of the Supreme Court, against the Appleton Insurance Company of this City, and a Receiver appointed.

The Old Oswego Line.

Oswego, Friday, Sept. 11.

The suspension of Messrs. Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, of Oswego, does not in any way affect the Old Oswego Line, an incorporated Company whose liabilities do not exceed $5,000. Their boats and propellers, as heretofore, leave daily on time.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Sept. 11.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, mostly new Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c. Sales of the week, 2,800 bales, including 1,750 new. *Receipts of the week*—3,400 bales, against 13,000 bales in the same week of last year. *Stock in port*—11,000 bales. Flour is steady, with a large export inquiry. Wheat steady. Corn firm, at 70c.@75c. Mess Pork—$17 25. Lard firm, at 17½c. for keg. Rio Coffee—Prime 11¼c. *Sales of the week*—500 bags. *Receipts of the week*—14,500 bags. *Stock*—120,500 bags. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d.; to Havre 1½c. Other articles unchanged.

Buffalo, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

Flour lower; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 50 for good State; $5@$5 37 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 62@$6 for double extra do. and Michigan. Wheat steady; sales 14,000 bushels, at 93c. for mixed Illinois. Corn held firmly; sales 6,000 bushels at 65c. Oats quiet; sales at 35c.@36c. Whisky dull at 24c. Freights lower—Corn to Albany, 9½c.@9¾c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—54,000 bushels Wheat; 63,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet. Sales at 80c. Corn inactive. Sales at 48c. Oats slow of sale. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 3,500 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn.

Albany, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

Barley—Market easy but prices about the same. Sales 1,400 bushels handsome Orleans County at $1; 1,500 bushels Canada East, heated, on private terms; 7,000 bushels do. at 95c., and 12,000 bushels at $1 on time with interest. There was a sale of 3,000 bushels new Malt at $1 25. Corn—Sales 15,000 bushels Western mixed at 70c. afloat and 71c. in car lots over the River.

Charleston, Friday, Sept. 11.

Cotton—Sales of the week 1,000 bales. The market depressed and prices nominal. Wheat declined $1 25. Flour declined 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.

Donizetti's Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" was given last evening with the following cast: *Lucrezia*, Mlle. [illegible] Frezzolini; *Orsini*, Mlle. Federica [illegible]; *Gennaro*, Signor [illegible]; *Duke Alfonso*, Signor [illegible]. The performance elicited the applause of an exceedingly crowded audience, and was, on the whole, a fair one. Signorina Frezzolini, without adding to the favorable impression of Monday, maintained her position as an *artiste* of distinction. Her conception of the character was lady-like, consistently impassioned, always well-bred, but deficient in fire, and not so clear in artistic ability as her *Amina*. Without displacing many other artistes who have essayed this *rôle*, she made it acceptable. Signor [illegible] was excellent, and Signorina Vestvali was effective and, as usual, triumphant. Of the others it is not necessary to speak.

On Monday the "Trovatore" will be produced, on which occasion Signor Maccaferri and Signor Vestvali will make their *debuts*.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, now sitting at Albany, Hon. Ira Harris presiding, the following gentlemen were, on motion of Wm. A. [illegible], Esq., admitted to practice in the Courts of this State: Oliver S. Ackley, John D. B. Collins, Robert L. Gardenier, Henry D. T. Kerr, and Frank W. [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 11.

$5,000 N. Y. [illegible] 86	100 Erie Railroad....b60 30¾
[illegible] Ohio State 6's [illegible]	100 do. 30
[illegible]	400 do. 30½
[illegible] 71	100 do. 30¼
4,000 do. 70½	100 do. 30
1,000 Cal. State 7s 86	200 do. 30
[illegible] N. Y. Cent. [illegible]	100 do. 30
1,000 Erie [illegible]	100 do. 30
[illegible] Erie R. C. B. 1875 [illegible]	50 do. 30
1,000 do. [illegible]	100 do. 30
2,000 Erie R. C. B. 1883 [illegible]	150 do. 30
5,000 Mich. S. [illegible] C. Bds. 60	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. 79½
7,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds 84	10 Hud. River R. R. 19½
[illegible] do. 84	10 do. 19
1,000 Terr. H. [illegible] 2d m. 43½	100 Reading R. R. 45¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. [illegible]	200 do. 45
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d m. b 74	400 do. 45
10 Bank of America 85	1100 do. 45¾
15 Bank State of N. Y. 95	600 do. 45
15 do. 94	100 do. 45½
[illegible] Bank of Commerce 95	50 Mich. Cen. R. R. 65
22 Park Bank 96	5 do. 65
5 Am. Ex. Bank 93½	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 21¾
5 do. 93	75 do. 22
5 do. 94	50 M. So. & N. I. pref. stk. 38
10 Metropolitan Bank 94	110 Panama Railroad. c 80
10 Canton Co. 16¾	60 do. b30 81
85 D. & H. Can. Co. 107	5 Illinois Central R. R. 98
10 do. 106¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 15
35 Cumb. Coal Co. 11	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R. 85
100 do. 10¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. s10 74
100 do. 10½	50 do. 74¼
100 do. b60 11½	50 do. 74¼
200 do. [illegible]	100 do. s10 74¼
150 do. s6 11	5 do. 74¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co. 80	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R. 36
100 Penn. Coal Co. 70	81 La C. & Mil. R. R. 15
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 71	50 do. s30 15½
100 do. b3 71	100 do. s30 15¾
[illegible] do. b10 71	50 do. b60 15½
600 do. b30 71	25 C. B. & Q. R. R. 75
60 do. b7 71	15 Ocean Bank 75

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$8,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railr'd, Int. ad. 48½
$12,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st mrt. Int ad. 10
300 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 18
25 shares Phenix Bank 100
20 shares Island City Bank 48½
40 shares Chatham Bank 73½@80½
45 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 80¼
[illegible] shares American [illegible] Co. 60½

After the adjournment of the Board, yesterday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 Mil. and Beloit RR., 1st mrt., Int. added 37½
$6,000 Terre H. and Al. R. R. 1st mrt. 7s Int. ad. 60½
$1,000 Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Int. added 68½
$2,000 Mil. City 7 ⅌ cent. bds. of 1876 Int. added 61½
$4,000 Mil. City 7 ⅌ ct. bds. of 1858 Int. ad 52@54½
$8,000 Chi., St. Paul and Fon du L. R. Int. ad. 37½@38
$500 Hud. Riv. R. R. 1st mrt. 7 ⅌ cent. Int. added 80¼
$3,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s Int. added 59
$7,000 Det't, Mon. and Tol. R. R. 7s Int. ad. 46½@48
$4,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 7s Int. added 15
50 shares Continental Bank 94½@94¾
5 shares Nassau Bank 100½
40 shares St. Nicholas Bank 94
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank 95
47 shares Chatham Bank 71½
25 shares Chatham Bank 68
100 shares Chatham Bank 69½
30 shares North River Bank 98
60 shares Artisans' Bank 75½@77½
30 shares Island City Bank 48
30 shares Park Bank 90@90½
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company 112½
40 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Company 114½@115
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Company 120½
100 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company 131
200 shares Firemen's Insurance Company 141@142
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company 101½
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company 100½
25 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co. 125½@130
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co. 108

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s 87½	150 Erie Railroad 30½
2,000 Mo. st. 6s 70½	150 do. s10 30¼
2,000 do. s3 70	100 do. s6 30½
1,000 do. 70½	50 Hud. Riv. R'd 19
1,000 N. Car. State 6s 91	200 Reading R'd 44¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 74	200 do. 44½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s 94½	100 Mich. Cent. R. s30 64
40 Bank of Commerce. 94½	45 do. 64¾
25 Bank of America 95	50 do. 64½
25 Pac. M. S. Co. 80½	100 M. S. & N. I. R. 21½
5 Del. & Hd. Can. Co. 105½	350 do. 21½
50 Penn. Coal Co. s3 69½	10 M. S. & N. Ia. Pr. st. 36
100 Canton Co. 16¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R'd. s30 74
300 N. Y. Cen. R. s3 70½	75 do. 74½
100 do. 70½	10 La Co. & Mil. R. 15

FRIDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The state of affairs in the Money market has not essentially changed to-day. The Banks that held their discount sessions this morning did a liberal part, in most instances, for their regular dealers, dispensing accommodation to the most needy. The offerings, however, continue excessive, and the pressure amongst the merchants has evidently but partially abated. There was no prominent failure announced up to the close of 'Change hour, in the City. The telegraph advises two heavy suspensions in Providence, Rhode Island—Messrs. Philip Allen & Sons, a very old manufacturing firm, and Mr. Z. Allen, also in the same line of business. The combined liabilities are about two million dollars. Discounts, outside of Bank, are mainly confined to first-class paper at 15@18 ⅌ cent. Money at call is comparatively easy, particularly so on good Stocks. The practice of lending at call on Bills receivable is in less favor. The banking houses in the foreign business, who are, in ordinary times, heavy lenders at call, are keeping themselves strong, and distributing their cash balances among the Banks, awaiting the more decided reassurance of mercantile confidence. Half a dozen firms that we could name have something like three millions of dollars on deposit, of which more than one-half is practically idle, as some of the Banks with which the money is left are indisposed to part with it, and so permit their Specie reserve to run up for the time being. No particular fault is found with this operation, though the causes which evidently induce it—the absence of the right sort of confidence among the parties owning or commanding these large balances, together with the indisposition of the Stock Brokers to enter upon new engagements—are to be regretted. We hope to see a change of feeling in this quarter in a few days, to the extent, at all events, of lending greater facilities for the export of Produce, for which considerable orders at present prices are understood to be in market. Exchange, to-day, was difficult to place at 8@8½ ⅌ cent. on London; some Produce bills done at 7½@8 ⅌ cent. The Paris rates ranged 5.25@5.18¾.

The Stock Market rules pretty steady, mostly on cash transactions, and the closing prices this afternoon are much the same as on Thursday, the turn being rather in favor of the rise. Reading left off 45@45¼ ⅌ cent; New-York Central, 70¾; Erie, 30¼; Panama, 80¾; Missouri, 70¼; Illinois Central, 98; Toledo, 35¾; Galena, 74¼; Michigan Central, 64½. The tone of the market is quoted firm, with a good many small outside orders to buy for cash, but no decided indication yet of a speculative movement.

The Domestic Exchange firm of William J. Bell & Co., connected with the Wisconsin exchanges, suspended payment to-day on account of their inability to make available the securities remitted by their correspondents. A temporary general assignment has been made, in order to do full justice to all concerned, and to avoid attachments likely to grow out of the circumstance that two of the bankers are non-residents. We understand the expectation of an early resumption is indulged, as no great sacrifices have been submitted to, and the assets assigned are believed to be ample to meet the liabilities of the concern.

The circulating notes of the Bank of New-Jersey, at New-Brunswick, and of the Bank of Orleans, in this State, have been thrown out by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks.

We understand that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Home Department, has recently availed of the low price of a number of the State Stocks to purchase about $800,000 for account of the various Indian trusts under the charge of his Department. It is his purpose, we believe, to extend these purchases as far as the existing authority from Congress will allow, in doing which he equally cheapens the average cost of the Indian investments of the Department, and accommodates the disbursements from the Treasury to the condition of the money market. Authority was sought from the last Congress to invest in State Stocks the whole of the permanent Indian annuities of the Government, but the movement failed by a close vote in the House of Representatives. These annuities, uninvested, amount to a sum equal to $7,005,667, if in a 5 ⅌ cent. stock, and the annual charge thereon is $350,000. The Stocks Indian annuities uninvested by the Government amounted last December, to the value of $12,717,548, the annual appropriation to the support thereof being $695,213. Independent of these principal two sums, the special Indian trusts reach at present, we believe, nearly five millions of dollars. They stood on the 1st of December $1,482,987 in the Chickasaw Fund, and $2,028,676 in the Home Department on sundry other tribes. The last item has since been enlarged, and both stand invested in State Stocks, or in Stocks guaranteed and indorsed by the States.

We should have referred before this to the card of Messrs. Thompson, Morse & Co., Domestic Exchange Brokers, who succeed to the business of Mr. J. Thompson, No. 2 Wall-street. The firm embraces S. C. and F. Thompson, and E. W. and W. S. Morse, all of whom have heretofore been employed in the office.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $140,522, disbursed, $227,502, and held at the close, $10,584,950.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for Aug. 1857 ......$99,062 58
Corresponding items Aug. 1856 ......90,518 90
Increase $8,543 68

The running expenses of the road have been materially reduced, the number of miles of steam service now run over the road being over 700 miles less per day than it was this time last year. The number of City cars has been increased.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending Sept. 1, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,565	$79,555	1,702	$118,135
Flour, bbls.	27,295	196,758	18,904	119,441
Rye Flour,* bbls.	—	—	20	456
Corn Meal, bbls.	360	3,289	1,198	7,570
Wheat, bushels	253,616	401,795	21,096	31,661
Corn, bushels	85,539	59,193	10,572	9,181
Pork, bbls & tcs.	928	16,944	932	15,832
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	455	8,054	635	20,653
Bacon,* lbs.	—	—	1,974	986
Hams,* lbs.	—	—	6,412	894
Lard,* lbs.	—	—	81,685	10,371
Butter,* lbs.	—	—	12,500	3,168
Cheese,* lbs.	—	—	976	106
Total Produce		$764,103		$339,618
Miscellaneous		296,011		813,393
Total for the week		$1,060,114		$1,149,011

The following is a similar comparative statement for the week ending Sept. 8, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	8,059	$158,280	1,272	$65,682
Flour, bbls.	21,400	144,226	8,665	57,880
Rye Flour,* bbls.	—	—	172	880
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,377	5,570	664	3,841
Wheat, bushels	270,308	431,264	54,305	82,443
Corn, bushels	95,025	98,173	14,035	12,945
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,468	27,602	648	15,754
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	571	7,261	914	24,758
Bacon,* lbs.	—	—	2,855	329
Hams,* lbs.	—	—	4,988	513
Lard,* lbs.	—	—	14,234	2,380
Butter,* lbs.	—	—	11,970	2,488
Cheese,* lbs.	—	—	186,498	18,329
Total Produce		$872,882		$277,764
Miscellaneous		926,913		778,286
Total for the week		$1,799,795		$1,056,050

* These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

A typographical error occurred in our republication of the *Independent's* weekly list of failures—whereby the notice of the suspension of Bock & Co. was made to read as that of Buck & Co.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 29.

The additional details, published from India to-day, have produced great gloom, and the funds have experienced a further decline. The apparently disastrous conflict with the mutineers before Agra was the chief subject of regret, but increased uneasiness is felt from the fact of a rising having been attempted at Hyderabad, where any serious movement might be likely to operate unfavorably on the Madras army. Consols for Money opened at the closing quotation of yesterday, 90½@90⅝, and receded to 90¼, at which they remained for some time, with a very flat appearance. Ultimately there were buyers at 90¼ for money, while for the 8th of September the last price was 90¾ to ⅞. For the new account in October, transactions have been entered into at 90¾. As the foreign exchanges show dullness, the market would have been more unfavorably affected but for the counteracting influence of a further large fall in the price of wheat and the continued prospect of gold arrivals.

In the Corn Market this morning there was a further decline of between 3s. and 4s. ⅌ quarter.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally a shade lower than the last post.

Money in other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The money market presented a less gloomy aspect yesterday, though money was in active request, the best paper ruling at about 1½ per cent. a month, Railroad acceptances were quoted at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. a month, and second class bills at 2½@3. The Railroad companies are retiring their paper promptly as it matures. The Reading cashed nearly $70,000 yesterday, and we learn that the officers entertain the utmost confidence in their ability to continue to do so to the end of all that description of their liabilities afloat. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is equally prompt in meeting its liabilities.

The feeling was altogether better yesterday, and with the exercise of a little generous confidence among business men, the rigors of the crisis may be materially mitigated. The banks are affording what aid they can—they are generally in as good a condition as ever before, and better probably than are the banks in almost any other city in the Union. But a large amount of the paper of our merchants, and such paper as in ordinary times would be discounted by the New-York banks, has been thrown out there in reducing the discount line over four millions per week.

The effect of this movement at New-York has been to throw that immatured paper on this market, to sell at whatever can be obtained for it. The bills being first-rate, our capitalists take them at a good round shave, giving checks on our own banks. This is drawn against, and Philadelphia just now being a debtor city to New-York, coin is taken. Consequently great circumspection is required by the banks.

From the Boston Traveller.

The demand for money to-day was less pressing, though in interest rates no special variation is noticeable; the range on State-street for the best commercial paper is 15@18 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The drain of Specie for the South has ceased for the present in consequence of the decline in New-York funds, which are now obtainable at par; within a few days they have been readily taken at a premium of 1-10@⅛. Our Banks will not be in a position to discount to any material extent until their specie reserve is reinforced.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The discount houses are doing very little in the way of lending money, and this department of financial business may still be regarded as in a state of suspense. Rates for money are nominal, and we do not think it worth while to use figures. But, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, there is no pressure upon the market. Business men, knowing the condition of money matters, rely upon their own resources, and there is, therefore, very little mercantile paper offering. Eastern Exchange is very scarce, and rates of premium have advanced to 1@1¼ prem.—the latter for bankers' checks. For gold 1½ prem. is the wholesale, and 2@3 prem. the retail price. No bills offering. In New-Orleans Exchange there is nothing doing, and quotations are wholly nominal.

The notes of the Bank of Kanawha are selling at 70c. There has been no official explanation as to the cause of the failure of this concern. It appears to have closed its doors with all imaginable coolness. It is to be hoped that it will not again attempt to resume business. It has never been conducted upon the principles of legitimate banking—its circulation has always been forced, and it required an extraordinary amount of bolstering and indorsing to induce the people to permit the notes to pass through their hands.

We have no new features to notice with reference to the Trust Co. The liabilities in this city have been reduced to a comparatively small amount by the exchange of securities for checks. The demand for the latter is now limited, and the market is dull at 75@75. Confidence is diminishing, but whether there is any ground for this change in public feeling, we are not able to say. A Committee of Investigation sent to New-York by the Trustees, are at work in that city, and a full exhibit is now looked for daily.

Produce at Tide-Water.

From the Albany Journal.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the first week in September in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	18,895	167,176	421,710	33,647
1857	5,061	71,747	571,560	76,617
	Dec. 13,835	Dec. 95,429	Inc. 149,850	Inc. 42,970

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September inclusive, during the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	551,718	5,062,709	5,895,348	230,452
1857	304,988	1,755,711	3,990,924	218,988
	Dec. 246,730	Dec. 3,306,778	Dec. 1,904,319	Dec. 11,476

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a deficiency so far this season of 908,180 bbls. of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th September, inclusive, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal Open	May 1.	May 4.	May 5.
Flour, bbls.	582,000	551,712	304,988
Wheat, bush.	884,280	5,062,709	1,755,711
Corn, bush.	6,848,409	5,895,843	3,990,924
Barley, bush.	56,682	230,559	218,988
Rye, bush.	—	—	111,445
Oats, bush.	2,000,067	3,368,409	1,476,981
Beef, bbls.	9,709	39,529	2,988
Pork, bbls.	64,859	85,584	10,861
Butter, lbs.	856,000	897,000	187,747
Lard, lbs.	8,958,600	6,588,700	598,891
Cheese, lbs.	151,100	179,900	140,809
Wool, lbs.	3,498,100	2,448,800	1,491,559
Bacon, lbs.	8,281,700	7,696,200	2,047,546

Commerce of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Year to Sept. 1:

Articles.	Receipts. 1856-'57.	Receipts. 1855-'56.	Exports. 1856-'57.	Exports. 1855-'56.
Cotton, bales	1,517,986	1,794,618	1,516,102	1,793,816
Tobacco, hhds.	55,179	58,918	50,909	56,185
Sugar, hhds.	61,174	155,879	9,116	81,317
Molasses, bbls.	89,010	296,173	24,689	149,716
Flour, bbls.	1,287,317	1,192,106	904,120	779,671
Wheat, sacks	799,211	967,190	773,496	779,236
Corn, sacks	1,451,987	2,068,861	695,317	1,760,264
Pork, bbls and tcs.	243,724	220,117	148,076	181,390
Pork, in bulk, lb.	11,297,160	13,494,672	......	......
Beef, bbls and tierces	30,187	59,868	19,889	36,579
Bacon, hhds and casks	41,966	39,927	24,110	23,596
Bacon, bxs and bbls	2,914	3,833	2,794	3,499
Bacon, hms, cks and ts	32,816	32,994	12,952	14,198
Lard, bbls and tierces	105,378	113,648	101,906	116,899
Lard, kegs	64,199	37,790	58,684	40,148
Whisky, bbls.	175,851	151,475	59,494	57,328
Hemp, bales	19,467	18,610	6,169	3,574
Lead, pigs	18,238	82,120	17,408	79,747

The imports by sea for the year ending June 30, 1857, were as follows:

Date.	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie and Bullion.
1856. July	$1,554,963	$359,964	$95,090
August	596,196	15,045	129,795
September	1,178,466	317,089	67,024
October	1,140,884	616,193	128,306
November	1,300,748	118,418	85,786
December	1,374,880	1,280,887	20,511
1857. January	1,372,718	876,912	198,196
February	1,497,144	930,849	414,980
March	929,496	884,278	159,950
April	1,881,508	312,769	345,090
May	1,986,909	745,897	288,099
June	1,396,058	795,814	
Totals	16,417,085	6,687,876	1,927,069
		16,417,085	23,054,111
Total			$24,981,150

Annexed is a comparative statement of the report since 1853:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie.	Total.
1853	$8,019,099	$4,872,258	$1,562,852	$13,654,119
1854	8,323,449	3,673,519	2,258,123	14,302,350
1855	6,930,068	4,297,170	1,667,436	12,925,666
1856	8,990,583	6,417,596	1,775,146	17,183,327
1857	16,417,085	6,637,876	1,927,069	24,981,150

The exports of domestic produce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were:

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856 ......$6,812,241
For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856 21,273,889
For quarter ending March 31, 1857 29,741,454
For quarter ending June 30, 1857 26,687,086
Total $91,514,255

COASTWISE PORTS.

1st quarter $3,460,280
2d quarter 3,600,010
3d quarter 8,845,984
4th quarter ......6,802,045—[illegible]7,708,829
Total exports for the year $110,222,615

The exports since 1853, were:

Year ending June 30, 1853 ......$96,464,193
Year ending June 30, 1854 88,978,606
Year ending June 30, 1855 86,667,926
Year ending June 30, 1856 110,832,496
Year ending June 30, 1857 119,238,615

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,084,488, against $1,711,789 the week ending Sept. 12 last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Consumption Direct. Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Warehoused. Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Withdrawn. Value.
Manf. of Wool	1584	$491,415	470	$144,650	421	$136,847
Man. of Cotton	1036	272,658	205	56,719	126	29,969
Man. of Silk	868	698,308	290	98,786	41	24,155
Man. of Flax	482	92,864	206	41,571	96	19,711
Miscellaneous	290	132,944	341	70,851	74	25,283
Total	4248	$1,675,201	1,537	$409,287	768	$235,914
		409,287				$1,675,201
Total entered		$2,084,488		Total marketed		$1,911,115

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.
Daniel Wadsworth & Co.,
Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 165 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. Goodale's office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, Catarrh.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Attractions at Purdy's National Theatre.—No Theatre in this City can boast of as many and varied attractions, at the same time, as can Manager Purdy, of the National. First we have Mr. G. J. Foster, a tragedian of high talent, and destined to become as great a favorite as was the late J. R. Scott; then comes the inimitable G. L. Fox, who, as a comedian and pantomimist, stands equal, if not superior, to any in the country. A fine Company is also engaged. Then there are the Denier Brothers, posturers; Mons. Chiomi, dancer and pantomimist; Mr. J. Conner, comic singer; Mr. Sile Wood, Ethiopian dancer, &c., &c. To-night they all appear. "The Queen of the Abruzzi," "The Magic Hands," "The Lady of the Lake," and "The Dead Shot."

[Advertisement.]

Cataract City Bank, Paterson, N. J.—In consequence of various reports got up by panic makers, the undersigned deem it their duty to the public to state that the bills of the Cataract City Bank, Fives and upwards, are redeemed by the Marine Bank, and are taken at par by all the Banks. The small bills are received on deposit at the various Banks in the City at the usual rate of discount. Also are and always have been redeemed at par promptly by the Agents of the Bank.
J. M. Beach & Co.,
No. 15 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Determined Not to Fail.—S. & W. A. McLaughlin, corner Murray and Greenwich streets, are now offering their Fall and Winter Stock of custom-made shirts, all sizes; under garments of every description, and men's furnishing goods generally, wholesale and retail for cash, at prices which cannot fail to suit all classes. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

$500 Reward—To the Public.—Within a few weeks parties who have been disappointed in extorting money from me, have originated many evil reports concerning my medicine and myself, all of which are malicious falsehoods, without any foundation whatever in truth. These scandals are to the effect that I receive money and do not send medicine for it; that my Extract of Cannabis Indica is dangerous and poisonous; that I am not myself, but am in reality a young man connected with the editorial profession, and that I am "a miscreant," and I know not what else that is vile and unworthy. These slanders have gained a wide circulation, owing to the pleasure the scissors editors of newspapers take in copying short "spicy" paragraphs in which individuals are defamed, and I resort to this method of nailing them as absurd and wicked lies, damaging to my feelings, and injurious to the interests of the invalid portion of the public. I offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to any one who will bring forward sufficient proof that the slanders above alluded to, or any statement detrimental to my character and the claims I make upon public confidence, embody a shadow of truth! Any one who will show, to the satisfaction of respectable and unprejudiced parties, that I have, in any of my dealings, overstepped the nicest boundaries of honor, or in the smallest degree violated the principles of justice, shall receive the above amount, for which I am abundantly responsible, as can easily be ascertained by inquiry. Any person impressed by the slanders of which I complain, will be convinced of their injustice by writing to me.
H. James, M. D.,
Known as "The Retired Physician,"
No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

Wet Undershirts, Drawers,
Ladies' and Children's Vests, &c.,
At Half-price.
A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
Have just received four cases of
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated
Merino Goods,
a complete assortment, recovered from ship *Clara Brookman*.
These goods are
NOT AT ALL DAMAGED,
simply wet and slightly stained.
Call and examine.
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residence, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine.—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The only floral essence prepared from unrivalled tropical flowers, instantly allays the inflammation and itching caused by mosquito bites as well as other irritations of the skin. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Don't Keep Them.—Knox announces the introduction of his Fall style of Hat for Thursday next, and those who have no faith in the stability of their bank bills should hasten and get rid of them at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway. A Fall Hat is decidedly better property than broken bank bills.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. Cunningham's Confession.—It is actually said that Mrs. Cunningham is preparing a confession that will astonish the social world of New-York, and shake it to its centre. Will she tell in it all about the "Bogus Burdell Baby" that is drawing such multitudes of people to behold it at Barnum's Museum?

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts: they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.—Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely flavored apples and pears, kept fresh in "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." Let every housekeeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our advice next Christmas if she follows it. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturer, No. 8 Platt-st., New-York.

GENUINE BAJOU KID GLOVES, ELEGANT Robes de Chambre, Smoking Jackets, Gentlemen's Shawls, and other furnishing goods, in great variety, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX'S,
No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 449 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, at his office, No. 760 Broadway, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled, by paying self styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.
New-Orleans, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 24 day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

FALL STYLES OF GENTS' HATS NOW READY, unsurpassed by any. An extensive assortment of hats and caps for boys. Felt and beaver bloomers for misses. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 391 Canal-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANTRELL'S home-made and really elegant and comfortable gaiters, sold at the remarkably low price of TWELVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR, are pronounced by those in the habit of wearing them, not only the cheapest but the most durable articles manufactured. This quality, combined with the elegance of style that characterizes all of CANTRELL'S work, has rendered his cheap gaiter universally popular, and made his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., very widely known.

Ladies, just suggest to your fair friends when they return from their country visit, that they should patronize this establishment, and you will do them a kindness that will amply repay the attentions you have received at their hands during the past Summer.

Gentlemen, have an eye to your own interests, and refer to your mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, the attractions of CANTRELL'S establishment and the merits of his

TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS;

and when in want of boots for yourselves, do not forget that he has a superb stock on hand from which you can make a selection, satisfactory alike as regards quality, style and price.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGANTLY dear, is the cry all over the City. Now to remedy this, we would recommend you to the stores of Mr. DICKEY, the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 112 Bowery, or to his up-town store, the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, in 9th av., corner of 19th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon economical and honorable dealing.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private room for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c.; selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. 3 years' lease of store for sale.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH! Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. Durno's Catarrh Snuff. One box for 25 cents—Four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 35 State-st., Albany.

DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES.—WE ADVISE those who want first-rate Boots to go to WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st., where no article is offered that cannot be warranted. No stranger should leave the City before leaving his measure at WATKINS'.

PERSONS RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, with sun-burnt hands, should procure a pair of India-rubber gloves at once. They bleach the hands snowy white, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURE—MATHEW ANTONEDIUS, 70 years old, cured in one day a paralyzed arm by this Electric Oil, well known in Brooklyn. Ask anybody there. Dr. SMITH is at Taylor's International Hotel.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. LYMAN ANDREWS to Miss HENRIETTA M. SMITH, both of this City.

GLAENZER—LE COMTE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at the 30th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. A. C. Foss, Mr. JULES GLAENZER, of France, to Miss JANE LE COMTE, of this City.

California papers please copy.

REEVES—MURPHY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. J. T. Peck, Mr. CHAPMAN S. REEVES to SARAH E. MURPHY, all of this City.

New-Orleans and Orange Co. papers please copy.

BISSETT—DEL VECCHIO.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at St. James' Cathedral, by Rev. Thos. Walsh, Mr. ROBERT D. BISSETT, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss ELIZA T., youngest daughter of the late Charles and Eliza Del Vecchio, of this City.

Bridgeport and California papers please copy.

HULET—CALYER.—At Newburg, on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, by Rev. Mr. Mac Laren, GEORGE HULET, Esq., of Newtown, L. I., to Miss ANN ELIZA CALYER, daughter of Charles Calyer, of the former place.

May the best joys of married life
Beam on this happy couple ever,
And the greatest bliss forever be
The lot of those which naught can sever.

LUFF—HARVEY.—Near Chester, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David M. James, GEORGE LUFF, of New-York City, to SARAH T., daughter of Levi Harvey, Esq.

DIED.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 11, Mr. RICHARD T. HOLMES, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 65 West 21st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, Mrs. MARY SHOTWELL, in the 90th year of her age, and a native of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. Magee, No. 91 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PRALL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 10, ABRAHAM A. PRALL, eldest son of the late Ichabod Prall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Thompson, No. 26 West 28th-st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HILLMAN.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Sept. 11, HENRY HILLMAN, aged 57 years and 6 days, father of Rev. A. C. Hillman.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his daughter, Mrs. Frances McCraken, are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 13th inst., from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Scriver, No. 66 Fourth-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SCRYMSER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 11, SARAH ISABELLA, daughter of the late Jas. Scrymser.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the house of S. T. Caswell, No. 65 Cranberry st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS HAYNES, formerly of New-York, aged 80 years, 1 month and 7 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. P. Hall, No. 3 Colonnade row, Smith-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JAGGAR.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 10, EMMA M., daughter of the late Jehiel Jaggar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. George's Church, Flushing, this day (Saturday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamer Island City will leave Fulton Market slip at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Flushing at 4 o'clock P. M.

READ THE STORY OF
THE BLIND GIRL.
A Romance of Life.
BY D. C. DE LARA.
In this week's New-York DISPATCH. Sold by all newsmen. Price, four cents.

J. H. HARLEY,
NO. 34 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 26 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FUR GOODS,
BOTH FOR LADIES' GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Every article warranted.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

READ THE STORY OF
THE BLIND GIRL.
A Romance of Life.
BY D. C. DE LARA.
In this week's New-York DISPATCH. Sold by all newsmen. Price, four cents.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS,
New styles. Just received a large invoice. Also, fixtures for
LIBRARY, BILLIARD AND DINING ROOMS
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS.
Pure WHITE RAPE SEED OIL for sale by
H. DARDONVILLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE BEST BOOKS TO SELL.—BOOKSELLERS, Agents and Newsmen will find a quick sale for those new hand-books just published: "How to Write"—"How to Talk"—"How to Behave"—and "How to do Business." Price free by mail, only 30 cents each, or the four in paper, $1. Complete in one large gilt vol., $1 50. Now ready. Try them. Address
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway,
New-York.

READ THE STORY OF
THE BLIND GIRL.
A Romance of Life.
BY D. C. DE LARA.
In this week's New-York DISPATCH. Sold by all newsmen. Price, four cents.

STUB'S AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES, Lancashire and Sheffield files, Dixon's black-lead crucibles, brass and iron machine, and cap screws, pattern letters, from 3-16 to 2 inches, adapted to all descriptions of casting. Stub's pliers and nippers, small bench vises, emery cloth and emery paper, materials for locksmiths and bell-hangers, brass and iron gimlet-pointed screws of all sizes, &c., &c., &c. MANY. BALDWIN & MANY, importers and dealers in building hardware, &c., No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch, N. Y.

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NOTICE.—A BAKER, LATE OF NO. 11 ANN-st., the original manufacturer of those celebrated $4 dead-cheap boots, has removed to No. 160 Nassau-st., two doors from Ann-st., where you can get best French calf boots, made to order, from $4 to $6 stitched. Best French patent leather boots, $5 to $8. A last prepared for each foot.

$5. LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL—PURE and good; no Clinker, no Slate; now discharging by TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 250 Cherry, and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

READ THE STORY OF
THE BLIND GIRL.
A Romance of Life.
BY D. C. DE LARA.
In this week's New-York DISPATCH. Sold by all newsmen. Price four cents.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This great, yet purely vegetable purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism, in its most painful forms, and of five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its powerful yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a scar left of the most frightful ulcers, to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredibly short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of impurity of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, dropsy, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York; and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonful. Special directions accompany each bottle. 75 cents per bottle—six bottles for $4.

Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

HAVE YOU READ MOSS SIDE?
Take home with you, to-day,
MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK,
MOSS SIDE.
By the author of "Alone" and "Hidden Path."
20,000 COPIES
Have been sold in one week.
THE 25TH THOUSAND IS IN PRESS.
It is for sale at all the bookstores.
Price $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

51,000.
OVER FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND COPIES
OF THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
Will be printed for this week.
No advertisements received later than 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Office, No. 22 Spruce-st.

SECOND EDITION.
APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR SEPTEMBER.
1 vol., 212 pages, with a large steel-plate map. The latest time tables on all Roads in the United States, with separate maps of over sixty Roads. Price only 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The best, cheapest and most conspicuous mode of advertising is from the tops of all the different stages. Parties who wish to employ this excellent means of making their business known, will please apply to the STAGE ADVERTISING CO., No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 10.

A STORY TO THRILL THE HEART OF THE UNION.
THE ABOMINATION OF MORMONISM REVEALED,
BY A FUGITIVE FROM SALT LAKE CITY,
Who was himself Lynched, and whose Sisters are still in the Clutches of the Demoniac High-Priests of Polygamy.
These Extraordinary Exposures are contained in a Magnificent Romance, entitled
ARDINE;
OR,
THE AVENGER OF THE WRONGED,
Which will be commenced in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For this week, which will be ready at all the news depots early
TO-MORROW MORNING.

In this great story, all the horrid mysteries of the adulterous sect are portrayed in the most artistic and deeply thrilling manner, which cannot fail to move the innermost sensibilities of even the sternest reader.

Its author is a highly educated young Collegian, who forced himself from
MORMON PERSECUTION
by almost a miracle, and now gives to the world a full and unflinching account of his singular and startling experience, in the form of this true Romance—a form he has adopted to avoid the dryness of mere statements of facts.

ARDINE
will unquestionably be one of the Stories of the Age, and is destined to create the wildest excitement in all parts of the country. Founded, as it is, upon actual occurrences of recent date, and hitherto unpublished, it possesses the most absorbing interest, as well as a true brilliancy and sparkle of style, bringing home to every bosom a holy horror and disgust of the vile, loathsome practices which mark existence in the Sodom of the New World, and the cruel, unerring vengeance which the Mormons heap upon those who dare to disobey their atrocious mandates!

The excitement this revelation has already produced in anticipation is so great that those who fail to apply early for THE MERCURY will, we fear, be disappointed.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY is sold by every Newsvender in America. Price Four Cents. Office No. 22 Spruce-st.

READY. READY. READY.
THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL
FOR OCTOBER.
A Splendid Number.
$1 per annum, 10 cents per number.
READ THE CONTENTS.
The Young Pretender; Or, A Hundred Years Ago. By J. F. Smith, Esq., Author of "Dick Tarleton," "Soldier of Fortune," "Minnie Grey," &c., &c. With Splendid Illustrations.
Norwich, England. With Two Illustrations.
Italy, with large view of the city of Milan.
Trenton Fall. With Four Illustrations.
The Gipsy Queen. Concluded from September No.
Napoleon Museum, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London. With Large Illustration.
The Yellow Frigate; Or, The Three Sisters. By Captain James Grant. With Illustrations. Continued.
Costumes of all Nations. With Sixteen Illustrations of the Toilet in Rome, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Hungary.
Shylock; Or, The Merchant of Venice Preserved. A Burlesque on Shakespeare's Play of the Merchant of Venice, by Francis Talfourd, as lately performed at Wallack's Theatre.
"Scientific Amusements." "Photography." With Three Illustrations.
Hon. John McLean. With Portrait and Biographical Sketch.
An Irish Tithe Proctor; Or, The Cause of the White Boy Faction. By Mr. Banim.
Cure for the Potatoe Disease.
Fashions for October. With Three Illustrations.
The Art of Making and Modeling Paper Flowers. Two Illustrations.
Ladies' Purse. Illustrated.
Joker's Corner.
The Chinese Trophy at Calcutta. With Large Illustration.
S. FRENCH, Publisher, No. 122 Nassau-st.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

FROM C. C. TROWBRIDGE, ESQ., PRESIDENT MICHIGAN STATE BANK.—DETROIT, Aug. 26, 1856.—DR. GEO. B. GREEN. *Dear Sir:*—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been cured as I believe by your *Oxygenated Bitters*, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pounds of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months. Traveling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a cure until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, if it will at all further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy.
Respectfully yours, C. C. TROWBRIDGE.
Such certificates as the above, are only given upon the most satisfactory proofs of their efficacy and success. Sold by agents everywhere.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling houses, store doors, &c. For sale at Nos. 30 and 32 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The preparations at the Crystal Palace are nearly completed. Exhibitors [illegible] have their goods located at once. The rule adopted by the managers, that no article entered after Tuesday, the 15th of September, can compete for the Premiums, will be strictly enforced.

DINNER SETS.—TWO HUNDRED NEW AND beautiful Dinner sets just opened. Also, five hundred plain and richly-decorated Tea sets. Look at our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 2 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of October, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via LIVERPOOL, per U. S. steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

GAS FIXTURES.—OVER THREE HUNDRED different patterns of Chandeliers, being the largest assortment in the world. See our Retail prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO STRANGERS.

For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments, BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY, the undersigned respectfully announces that he will make a preliminary opening on MONDAY, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the novelties in latest make antique and beaver cloths; also most each very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak. Also, the Burnous or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 302 Canal-st.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CHENILLE ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR, GOLD STRAW GOODS, &c, which are offered for cash only by
HOMES & KETCHUM, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BEODIE,
No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 81.)
Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

THE BURNOUS, OR ARABIAN WRAPPER.
A new fashion garment in gray cloth, trimmed with French plaid and forming into 4 different shapes, designed by the most general and stylish garment of the season, will be shown at No. 302 Canal-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

THE SHAWL MANIA.
Attractive stock in black and gray beaver cloths will be exhibited on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 302 Canal-st.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

JUST RECEIVED
From the celebrated house of Wm. Le Cann in Paris a case of elegant French Cloaks, which will be exhibited on Monday, Sept. 14.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
Late No. 302 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS!!!
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 302 Canal-st.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS,
NEW STELLA SHAWLS,
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS,
An immense assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade, is now on sale at BULPIN'S, No. 261 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED,
SIX LARGE CASES OF PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 261 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, and BLACK LYONS SILKS, Suited for Cloaks and Dresses, Are now on sale at retail, By the piece or yard, AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 261 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 14,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the finest EVER PRODUCED.
And in all the various colors now worn.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies are invited to inspect the large assortment of LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL PATTERN BONNETS, comprising an elegant variety of new, beautiful, and delicate fabrics for the FALL SEASON
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
In prices for White and Decorated French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
THE PUBLIC
may rely upon it that every article in the list below, as well as the whole of our extensive and unequaled stock, is offered at at least fifty per cent below the current rates (as investigation will confirm this assertion).
FRENCH CHINA AND IRON-STONE WARE.

White Dinner Sets, 164 pieces	$16 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	65 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 50
Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75
GLASSWARE.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50
Crystal Cut Decanters, the pair	3 50
GAS FIXTURES.	
Three-light Chandeliers	7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	8 50
Hall Lights	3 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, 3 joints	75
One-light Hall Brackets	50
SILVER-PLATED WARE.	
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	4 75
Silver-plated Ten Sets, 3 pieces	20 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 651 and 653 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Mitchman, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTORY CO., AND SOLD AT 178 DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., N. Y.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles, Pea-jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Mocassins, Mittens, &c. &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and a point of strength, warmth, cheapness, durability and all other desirable qualities, are decidedly superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

WOOL GOODS FROM THE "CLARA BROOKMAN"—Consisting of satin stripe poplins, worsted plaids, de laines, blankets, flannels, linsey, table cloths, Nottingham lace, brocatelle embroideries, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cedar-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice and well assorted stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In closing the concern, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c., Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the best style, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in PARIS.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STATIONERY.

J. M. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 192 and 194 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing paper, notes, drafts, money and time receipts, bankbooks, memorandums and time books, pocket, diaries, pocketbooks, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants supplied to order.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 4 MAIDEN LANE.—City and country trade supplied. Blank Books. Our Printing Office contains Paper and Cardboard with new type, steam power, and machinery to enable us to execute work after a time. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUDERBACK,
Stationers and Printers, No. 4 Maiden lane.

EVERYBODY'S CARDS OF BUSINESS ENGRAVED and printed in the best manner and at the lowest cash rates at the great card ware-room, Brewster's Building, 102 Nassau-st. Orders by mail attended, and specimens sent on application to any part of the country. Established 1848.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN HOUSES—GRAND HOUSE FOR SALE.—From $5,000 down, lots 1, 3 and 5 Lafayette-av., between Navy and Raymond sts.; they contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets; the fronts are Philadelphia brick; each house is 40 feet deep, exclusive of a brick extension of 15 feet; each lot is 60 feet, exclusive of a courtyard of 15 feet; the location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from Fulton av cars. The houses are, in all respects, substantially built and well finished. Also, for sale or to let, in the same vicinity, the elegant houses No. 174, 176, 178 and 180 Gates-st., on and adjoining the northwest corner of Hanson-place. Price $6,200. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS "BREE-STORT" basement and cellar brick house, 20x36, lot 20x94, on the South side of East 126th-st., West of Madison-av., now rented on a lease having to run 3 years from May 1, 1857, to a first-class party for $750, is cash earned but for $600. Price $6,000, half cash, has all modern improvements, finished in excellent style. Also, a 2-story basement and cellar brick house, 21x40, lot 21x100 on Degraw-st., just west of Court-st., Brooklyn, now rented for $300, $3,000 can remain on mortgage, neighborhood improving, price only $3,600. Both houses in perfect repair, and will be very desirable investments. Apply to
E. FALCONSTALL, No. 99 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS—In the VIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., a three-story high basement house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first rate repair, in a good neighborhood. Also, part of the furniture will be sold if required. Inquire on the premises from 11 till 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 15 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton ave.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Gates-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A section of four of the handsomest lots on that beautiful avenue near and north of Fulton-av. They will be divided if required, and the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage if improved. Abundance of fine fruit and shrubbery on them. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEW BROWN-stone front, 4-story English basement house, No. 142 West 40th-st., substantially built in the most superior style, finished with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE near the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City. The land is of superior quality, and the views are very fine. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR FORT Dodge, Iowa, and about 400 acres of choice land in the Desmoines Valley. The latter belongs to a gentleman now in this City, and must be sold before his return. Apply to D. W. HOLLY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A beautiful cottage and farm of 31 acres in a pleasant village, 70 miles from New York; choice fruit, pure water, and fine scenery. Cost $6,000; price $3,500, on easy terms. Possession immediately. Telegrams, due at No. 15 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brownstone house, newly painted and finished. House 22x48 lot 25x120. Apply at No. 27 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A house, and 11 acres of land, in the town of Rahway, 4 minutes' walk from the railroad depot; house has 9 rooms, large dry cellar, &c.; good well of water, and cistern; garden, with all kinds of fruit; is suitable, &c. Rent $250. Inquire of W. MANN, on the premises, or J. K. MORA, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 21 Broad-st., extending from Broad to Nassau-st., 94 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the upper part, with the basements of the premises Nos. 422 and 424 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., known as the Carlton House, and well adapted for a first class hotel, containing 119 large and airy rooms with parlors, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of J. W. & C. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—The whole floor of 2d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen; also, a front basement, suitable for a physician, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTments on first or second floor, consisting of parlor, one or two bed-rooms and bath room. To let, separate or together, furnished or unfurnished, to single gentleman or gentleman and wife, at No. 80 Franklin-st., five doors from Broadway.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A NEW and well arranged three-story brick house, with immediate possession. To a suitable tenant three years' lease will be given at a reasonable rent. Apply to WM. DOWNS & STANES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO one or two gentlemen without board. Parties who can furnish good references may apply to EPH. WELLS, No. 335 Broadway, or to Mrs. TOMLINSON, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG gentlemen of unexceptionable reference, willing to occupy a pleasant front room, and bedroom attached, can find accommodation in a first-class house, occupied by a clergyman. Dinner hour at 7 o'clock. Apply at No. 36 East 38th-st. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

TO LET—AT NO. 62 VARICK-ST., NEAR ST. John's-park, furnished rooms, with or without board. Families accommodated.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, OR WILLIAMSburg, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or, if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York Times.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES R. for himself, wife and child, a parlor and three bedrooms in a pleasant house on or near one of the parks; he will furnish his own rooms and board with the family or not, as may be desired. Address A. B., Box No. 2,773.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859. Address, stating location and terms, A. B., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OR COUNTRY-seat, situated at the East, in exchange for valuable unincumbered real estate at the West. Apply to the owner, at the office of GLENN PUTNAM, No. 88 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion park, consists of a spacious, well constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land through which runs the Falkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNdersigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 18 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty five cents per acre—one fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office, No. 36 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN G. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best of Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depot at Brushville. It is very pleasantly located on the Jericho Plank road, contains 118 acres of as good land as can be found on the island, 107 acres under cultivation, and 3 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. S. SOWERS, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

IOWA AND WISCONSIN LANDS—FOR SALE in 40 up for cash, fifteen hundred acres in parcels to suit purchasers, these lands being the balance of a large tract purchased by the Northwestern Settlement Company, for a colony of actual settlers, are desirable for immediate improvement or investment. Call on D. E. TAYLOR, No. 69 Nassau-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, (130 acres,) or two of 50 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c., for cash or part Brooklyn property.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINE—PRATT'S patent; price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 377 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 41 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.—The unoccupied cells the alarm boxes of the Hydraulic in the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced sound by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 38—Amos-st., No. 149—Ann-st., Nos. 41, 97—Bleecker-st., Nos. 47, 51, 63, 105, 107, 164—Baxter-st., No. 47—Bond-st., No. 2—Bowery, No. 115—Beekman-st., No. 1—Bedford-st., No. 21—Broadway, Nos. 164, 374 (Grand St.), City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames-sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 20, 159—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 195—Cherry-st., No. 167—Courtlandt-st., No. 16—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 4, 118, 145, 147—East Broadway, No. 98—Elizabeth-st., Nos. 18, 128, 135—Fulton-st., Nos. 217, 219—Fourth-st., Nos. 317, 321, 327, 329, 331—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown stone dwelling, and third av., first ward—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 202, 214, 216—East Nineteenth-st., No. 216—Fulton Market building—Fourth-st., No. 69—Fourth-st., Nos. 97, 99, 101, 113, 164, 170—Hudson-st., Nos. 1, 3, 5—Hamilton-st., Nos. 10, 12—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17—Jackson-st., Nos. 156, 158—Jay-st., No. 30—Liberty-st., No. 16—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mott-st., No. 1—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218—Ludlow-st., Nos. 53, 55—Madison-st., Nos. 1, 3—Nassau-st., Nos. 2, 4—Nassau-st., Nos. 68, 70—Ninth-st., Nos. 2, 4—Pine-st., Nos. 52, 54—Pearl-st., Nos. 2, 4—Rivington-st., No. 52—South-st., No. 127—Northwest corner South and Jamaica-sts.—Spring-st., Nos. 2, 4, 12—Twelfth-st., No. 426—Washington-st., No. 97, 99—Washington-st., Nos. 1, 3, 31, 33, 37, 39, 41, 97, 99, 103, 105, 107, 109, 113, 117—Worth-st., Nos. 2, 4, 12, 19—Wooster-st., No. 9—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts., West Eighteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 103—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 128, 130—West Thirty-fourth-st., Nos. 126, 161—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 23, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 207, 209, 211, 213—West Forty-second-st., Nos. 128, 130, 132—West Forty-third-st., Nos. 128, 130, 132, 134, 136—West Forty-fourth-st., Nos. 128, 130—West Forty-sixth-st., No. 204—Ninth-av., Nos. 1, 3—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 96—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-ninth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 12th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 59th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.
Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. John Lloyd & Sons, auctioneers, or at the office of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.
Terms cash, the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. G. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE CLINTON MANUFACTURING Company having purchased the sole and exclusive right to make, sell and vend Vulcanized Gutta Percha Combs, under the patents of Rider & Murphy, from the North American Gutta Percha Company do hereby give notice, that all parties making or vending vulcanized Gutta Percha Combs, in violation of this right, will be prosecuted according to law.
The Clinton Manufacturing Company, South Orange, N. J. J. R. GORDON, President.
Agency of this Company at B. DODD'S, No. 43 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contested for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 65 muskets.
Capt. PETRIE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. W. S. ROWLAND having contracted debts in our name, we caution the public against him, as he has not been in our employ since July 1. SWETLAND, PRATT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 20,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."
EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 15th day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.
The scrip will be issued in $100 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.
Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.
Reopened and neatly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Price from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

ORANGE "MOUNTAIN HOUSE," SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—JOHN SUTHERLAND begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel, and intends that in future it shall rank with the best hotels in America for comfort and quality of the table.
This hotel possesses peculiar advantages, both as a Summer and Winter residence, from the fact of its having been previously a hydropathic establishment.
1. It has a thorough supply of pure and delicious spring water, brought from a reservoir upon the mountain, and laid on throughout the house. The majority of the rooms contain hot and cold baths.
2. The situation was chosen especially for its salubrity and its sheltered position in the Winter, making it a charming and healthful resort for invalids.
3. The walks upon the premises (which consist of 19 acres of lawn and woodland) are delightful, and require to be seen to be appreciated, being really beyond the powers of description.
4. Its proximity to New-York (being but 14 miles) allows the gentlemen who's families are residing there to be at business in New-York by 9 o'clock in the morning, and return either at 3¼, 5¼0, or 6¼0 P. M.
The above are a few of the advantages of this hotel, but there are many more which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement.
The table is unexceptionable; and, in short, all that can be done to make the boarders comfortable, Jno. Sutherland will endeavor to accomplish.
Cars per Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6¼ and 11½ a. m., and 3¼, 5¼0 and 6¼0 P. M. A stage is in attendance at the South Orange Station.
JNO. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of Luther Morey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Luther Morey, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. LUTHER MOREY.
New-York, Sept. 9, 1857. WILLIAM McGRATH.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, at his shop No. 199 Wooster-st.
New-York, Sept. 10, 1857. LUTHER MOREY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN F. HOPES is dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the publication of the ATLAS on his own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of HERRICK & HOPES will present the same to the subscriber.
ANSON HERRICK, No. 44 Ann-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT WAGON, very light and handsome, with pole and shaft, used but very little, suitable for City or country, and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply at No. 397 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES AND Harness, with good work. Address A. G. S., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 61 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every convenience for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received at all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marsden, and Lot Janes. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons are, or have been, under the teacher's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Haskell, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. G. C. Schmidt, Rev. A. S. Vermilye, Rev. C. V. Ingham, Rev. John Lillie, Hs. Mayor Westervelt and Hargraves, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas E. Stanford, John Cockburn, Esq., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parents well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S
Classical English and Mathematical
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second-av., corner 8th-st., New-York.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. HEMSTED & SON, No. 356 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,057 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—MR. H. LEGGETT'S school, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGER'S, No. 386 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 14th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE LOUIST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the school.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. C. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers.
A. R. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Cons. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW exclusively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. Y. SPEAR,
J. E. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. E. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. Reuben Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. P. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue these studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McCULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 924 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The primary department is open to all denominations. Circulars may be obtained at the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. GROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAYENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 48 William-st.; of R. H. HAVENS, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

BOYS SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. BWEFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 128 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New-York Musical World, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—

AUCTION SALES.

Thomas F. Bergin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Brussels carpets, new cabinet furniture, valuable oil paintings, &c.—GEORGE NIGHOT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his warerooms, No. 48 Nassau-st., being the last day of the season, the largest and most valuable stock of cabinet furniture and other articles ever offered at auction, that has been advanced for and is in most elegant preserve. The sale will commence with superior second hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant Brussels and 3-ply carpets, 12-ft. dining tables, chairs to match, ottomans, side and dining tables, dress and plate bureaus, mahogany and other bedsteads, side tables, washstands, &c., also, a great variety of crockery, glass ware, silver plated ware, the new furniture of superior make, elegant parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany sofas in brocatel and hair-cloth, mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut bedsteads, of every variety, inlaid marble top etageres, with plate glass backs, mounted and mahogany marble top dressing and plain mounted and mahogany marble top, and black walnut centre, side and heavy tables, elegant enameled suites, with marble top, mahogany sofas, mahogany rocking chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany and black walnut bookshelves, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, mahogany wardrobes, solid oak extension tables, lounges, parlor desks, hair mattresses, sheet pillowcases, &c., silver plated ware, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Thomas W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE BRONZE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Clinton-pl., near 8th-st. and 4th-av., the whole furniture of this handsome and well-appointed mansion, having been made to order, regardless of expense, and in the most substantial manner, and about three years since, which is a great saving to purchasers, as it is all in perfect order, and in the most fashionable style, comprising elegant Brussels carpets, in embroidered, Turkish, and other patterns, rosewood piano-forte, by Chickering, with mirror front; rosewood and mahogany sofas, in hair-cloth, lace and silk curtains, Turkish lounges, with necessaries to match; over mantel mirror and parlor cornices, with a valuable collection of oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; vases, gas fixtures, rosewood and mahogany tables, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, beds, washstands, bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, cost $180; elegant extension table, rich China and cut glass in all kinds; fancy century clocks, oil-cloths, &c., with a large variety of valuable chamber, library and parlor furniture, &c., &c., &c. The goods must be removed without reserve, from the premises.

John Dunham, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz:

Lot No. 1—Containing 105 acres known as Mulford Wilson's Lower Place, about one third of which is wood land, the rest good arable land suitable for gardening purposes. On said farm is a good two story dwelling house with kitchen attached, barn, wagon house, &c.

Lot No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with a young growth of wood, containing 2 72-100 acres.

No. 1—A lot of land containing 75 acres, known as the Mew Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood land, the balance is good arable land suitable for all kinds of farming purposes. There are on said farm a good one and-a-half-story house and a good barn. Adjoining said farm, containing a few acres of wood, consisting 4 acres of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separate, as purchasers may choose.

Lot No. 4—Containing 11 20-100 acres of land.

Lot No. 5—A bog or meadow containing 16 acres of land.

Persons desirous of viewing any or all of the above-named premises can do so by calling on JOEL DUNHAM, at his residence. Conditions made known at the sale, which will be given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

Judge Walker Place, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17 instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well known "Judge Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the old highway leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and one mile from the Court-House in Lenox, containing about forty acres.

On the premises are a dwelling-house, a barn containing stables and accommodations for carriages, a valuable wood lot, large orchard, &c. The land is of good quality.

The aspect of the premises, on the highway, is through rows of fine old maples. The views commanded by this property are very generally admired. Among these is a charming view of the three lakes in the vicinity of Lenox.

To any one wishing to purchase a desirable location for a country seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better opportunity will probably not soon be offered.

TERMS—$1,500 cash. The balance of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Possession given October 15th.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased.

No. 1—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 12.8x100 feet deep.

No. 2—Brooklyn.—No. 146 North 4th-st., being a gore 19 feet wide and 1.6 long.

No. 3—Newtown.—The farm at Middle Village, 8 miles from Williamsburg, and lying on both sides of the turnpike to Jamaica, containing 161 acres. Salt-meadow on Flushing Creek, containing 20 acres. Woodland near the turnpike, between the farm and Jamaica, containing 9 acres. The farm will be sold in parcels of 5 to 40 acres. On the large, red stained two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, and two large ponds, and a stone stable with walls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fences. The land is of best quality, and suitable for gardening. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. H. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT CARVED rosewood and mahogany furniture, made by some of the most celebrated makers.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling house No. 91 West 19th-st., comprising superior household furniture of first-rate quality, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—7 yards of rich velvet carpet, three elegant parlor suites covered in rich satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, rosewood etageres with marble tops and mirror doors, elegant rosewood centre and side tables, splendid 7-octave piano-forte, with Jenne round corners and lyre-carved legs, and finish with pearl; large rosewood library bookcase, splendid oil paintings by celebrated artists, rich silver, China and cutlery ware, vases, and parlor ornaments, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bedding, hair and spring mattresses, bureaus, washstands, looking-glasses, one large pier glass; the whole forming a large and general variety usually found in a well-furnished house, and will be sold without reserve.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

60 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each
20 shares Chatham Bank (Bypothecated).....$25 each
47 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Bank of the Commonwealth (bypoth.).$100 each
16 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
5 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$75 each
20 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
$10,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad 8 per cent. farm mortgage Bonds, 1866.

Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY. Also, special sales when required.

E. S. Banks, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of velvet tapestry; Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, china and silver-plated ware; beds, mattresses, bedding, pillows, pillowcases, magnificent rosewood etageres, bureaus, bedsteads, library bookcases and secretaries, rosewood and mahogany and enameled chamber suites, elegant carved pier-tops, wrought, oval and square mirrors; brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices, marble top, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads and corner stands, wardrobes, &c., &c.; excellent oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c., also, this evening, a large and very superior parlor suite, covered in India satin, silk, brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES, 400 chairs, 20 mirrors, &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Bleecker-st., on the second floor, a large and varied assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture, embracing almost every article in the housekeeping line, together with 400 black walnut, curl maple, and other chairs, 150 Boston rockers 20 French plate mirrors, marble top parlor furniture, two suits rosewood parlor do. in brocatelle, about 60 superior engravings and oil paintings, cottage and French bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, one piano-forte, together with an innumerable assortment of other goods. Also a lot of canary birds and cages. Sale peremptory.

W. J. Carter, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE GROCERIES, BRANDIES, WINES, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, &c.—W. J. CARTER will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 215 9th-av., near 24th-st., all the stock contained in the above store, consisting of fine brandies and wines, in eighths, quarters and half pipes, the original packages; superior green and black teas, in chests; pickles, preserves, sauces, &c.; together with everything usually found in a first-class grocery; also, a very superior refrigerator, cost $250; scales, &c.; also, two wagons in good order. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 52 Nassau-st., a brown mare about 15 hands high, 8 years old—a very stylish driver; has trotted a mile in 2:35 round the track; trots easy in 2:45 on the road—sound and kind in harness. Also one buggy, in good order. City made; also one set of harness, City made; also one robe blanket, halter, fly nets, &c.

M. Wray, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A MODERN assortment of watches and jewelry, THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Pine-st., comprising rings, pins, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, seals, &c. Also, 60 cases port, sherry and claret wines.

W. H. BIERROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for gentlemen to meet on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO THE CAPITAL AND IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, WE INTERCHANGE BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, In sums of £1 upwards, at 9½ per £.

Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company, on the 1st inst., Hon. GOVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and V. M. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 84 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS, MORRIS K. JESSUP, EDWARD BEMENT, E. T. H. GIBSON, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the City of New-York, and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1867. The Stocks will be deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act relating to the Bank of the State of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845. A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, I have filed my report in the Court of Chancery, for the County of Washington, in the State of Vermont, and this is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 26th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 89 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend. JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 16 William-st., New-York, August 24, 1857. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

RAILROAD STOCKS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, or Minnesota, or will exchange for City property. Address S. P., Box No. 2,923 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE City property, and improved farms, will be exchanged for interest paying railroad bonds, and for dividend paying stocks. Inquire of JAS. L. DAYTON, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

$10,000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, $1,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to H. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

$6,000 WANTED—ON A SECOND MORTgage for a short time, for which a liberal interest will be paid. Address MORTGAGE, Broadway Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. J. James P. Haight, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. E. HAVEMEYER, President. J. Brinckerhoff, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 31st instant. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 16 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NOTICE.—A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the creditors of the second class under the assignment of EDMUND A. PEARCE, on or after the 16th day of September, 1857, at my office, No. 193 West 31st-st., New-York City.

WM. J. ROOME, Assignee of E. A. Pearce.

Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. $5,000,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 27 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,650,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to Policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 81 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Gerner,	Sam. G. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. R. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Demotstown,	S. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	R. W. Cortlee,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Albert,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brooks,	A. E. Ince,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Cortlee,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	R. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Snell,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
W. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex R. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

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GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Ogdensburg and Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 186 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

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NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Bufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 8:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 12 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 12 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Suspension Bridge with the Great Western, Canadian and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Dubois, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and Hornellsville Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HORER RANDELL, Freight Agent.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1857.—Trains leave depot foot of White-st. (Sundays only):

7:30 A. M.—Cream Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatfield's Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c.

7:30 P. M.—Milerton Train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:50 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains for Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at 12 M. and 12 P. M.; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 42d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:20 P. M., and Albany at 6:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boats at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Reynolds, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

Leave College Point at 7:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of the tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Williams, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain William Wilcox, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FREIGHT:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$1 25	$0 75
Worcester	2 00	2 00	Lowell	1 25	1 00
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	1 00	—
Fitchburg	2 00	—	New-London or Norwich	1 00	1 00

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to R. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Saturday, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 13, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.

Kerr's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Cozzens' on the way. The favorite steamer THOMAS B. HULSE will leave from Pier foot of Jay-st. SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 3 P. M. This is the only boat for the above places, the 8 o'clock boat being discontinued.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. Chas. Dearing, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston.....$2 00
Fare to Newport.....1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SEA BRIGHT, LEAVING AT PORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. Chas. Monroad, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves

Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 12½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 106th and 120th sts., each way.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

CAMP MEETING OF ZION'S CHURCH AT Keyport.—The steamboat IOLAS will make two extra trips to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way: Saturday, Sept. 12, and Sunday, Sept. 13. This will be the only chance to visit Keyport on Sunday this season: leaving Amos-st. at 7 A. M.; Murray-st. at 7½ A. M.; Peck-slip at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at Murray-st. before night. This is a delightful excursion to get the sea breeze. Fare 37½ cents each way.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Free from Poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 84 Broadway. Beware of pad-lock stars. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 17 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2.50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3.50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Burgess.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their cooking, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $175. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN HENNARD & CO., No. 8 Austin Friars, London.

R. C. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BREMEN AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkin,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These v

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

In the Second District, it was stated that some dissatisfaction existed, and the delegates desired time to reconsider the selection made last night.

For the Third District no report was made.

For the Seventh District it was also said that some difficulty had arisen; and the report they had made, naming F. B. Jewett and Pomeroy Tucker as members of the State Committee, was referred back.

The full list of the State Committee stands as follows:

Districts.

1.—Peter B. Sweeny, Fernando Wood.
2.—Sam. Fowler, D. R. Floyd Jones.
3.—Peter Cagger and —— McArthur.
4.—Col. Stone, —— Cushney.
5.—H. M. Cotes, John Stryker.
6.—— Hubbard, —— Beebee.
7.—F. B. Jewett, Pomeroy Tucker.
8.—Dean Richmond, Wm. Vandervoort.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Districts.

1.—John Cochrane, Fernando Wood.
2.—Ludlow, of Suffolk; Croswell, of Westchester.
3.—— Pratt, Greene; Cagger, Albany.
4.—D. C. Smith, Schenectady; —— Dwyer, Essex.
5.—H. Seymour, Oneida; —— Beardsley, Oswego.
6.—Hubbard, Chenango; Shaw, Otsego.
7.—Davis, Steuben; Clark, Monroe.
8.—Piper, Niagara; Britton, Chautauque.

Mr. Ludlow is Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, moved that the Convention proceed by counties to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Cochrane moved to amend, by proceeding to open the nomination for Secretary of State.

The motion to call by counties prevailed, and the following nominations were made:

Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York.

Gideon B. Scott, of Saratoga.

An informal ballot was taken for Secretary of State, and when Broome County was called, Mr. Barstow [illegible] Henry S. Randall was a candidate.

Gen. Hathaway, of Cortlandt, presented a letter from Mr. Randall, respectfully but positively refusing a nomination.

Gideon J. Tucker had a large majority, New-York voting for him unanimously; and he was on the first ballot declared nominated by acclamation.

On motion of the delegates from Saratoga County, an informal ballot was then taken for Comptroller; Sanford E. Church, of Orleans; Alfred M. Wood, of Kings, and Thomas B. Mitchell, of Steuben, being put in nomination. Sanford E. Church received a unanimous nomination amidst loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

For Attorney-General, Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Benjamin Bailey, of Putnam, and Francis Kernan, of Oneida, were put in nomination, and Lyman Tremaine was nominated by the Convention on acclamation.

For State Treasurer—Isaac V. Vanderpool, of Erie; J. M. Lyon, of Oneida; and Thomas Osborn, of Chautauque, were put in nomination. Mr. Vanderpool was unanimously nominated.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—V. R. Richmond, of Wayne, was nominated.

For State Prison Inspector—William C. Rhodes, of Elmira, received the nomination.

On the renomination for Canal Commissioner, some severe remarks were made by Sickles and Wood. On the name of Charles D. Graham being presented, Sickles charged Wood with being a "Know-Nothing," and Wood retorted very bitterly, charging Sickles with siding and voting with the Republicans in the Senate. Mr. Sickles rose to reply, but was at the same time prevented by the crowd of outsiders, who were packed in Wood's corner, and who endeavored to drown his voice by cries and stamping. After the time that Sickles was compelled to silence, he replied in a singularly bitter speech, in which he severely lashed Mayor Wood, charged him with being a branded Know-Nothing; with not daring to contradict that statement, but shielding himself against false charges brought against him (Sickles.) These charges were simply repetition of stale, worn-out slanders uttered by a Black Republican irresponsible and degraded sheet, that had supported Wood for Governor and Fremont for President. A sheet whose employes by a bribe of a penny above their wages would forsake the Christian Cross for the Turkish Crescent.

His speech was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

After this breeze was over, Van R. Richmond, of Wayne, was nominated on the first ballot.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a State Prison Inspector, and William C. Rhodes was unanimously nominated after the first ballot.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Convention Mr. John Kelly offered a resolution relating to the settlement of the difficulties in New-York, and looking to the abandonment of the present Ward organizations, and of the Union, Cooper, and Wilson Small Committees.

Mr. Shaw moved that the resolution be laid on the table till after the report of the regular resolutions.

Mr. Thomas Byrne said he was opposed to the last resolution; it sought to abolish all Ward organizations. Mr. Byrne said that he represented a Ward in the City of New-York, containing 1,800 Democratic votes, and the man who dared to present a ticket with the name of Judge Denio upon it, would go over the dock, "by the Eternal."

The resolution was tabled.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Ex-Governor Seymour asked the indulgence of the Convention for one moment. For three days, at the expense of interests very important to him, he had remained in the city, because he felt himself compelled to do so by a great duty—one of those duties by which men are occasionally compelled to come forth and take many a stand, even against popular feeling. The time had been when he had found it his duty to stand up in the Executive Chair against a bill which he considered an attack upon the personal rights and liberties of the people of the State, and at that time was compelled to brave the attacks of fanaticism and the denunciations of many bad and some good men, and had not flinched from his duty. He should not do so now. Although it was always an unthankful task to oppose the personal feelings of warm friends and to urge upon them a course to which naturally they felt peculiarly repugnant. But this was a moment of the utmost importance to the reputation and welfare of the great Democratic Party. It had often been the province of the Democrats to rebuke that party which, setting up for itself the standard of false philanthropy, and which stood ready to denounce the Judiciary and Executive whenever, in their opinion, they fell short of that standard. On more than one occasion the Democrats had been compelled to stand up and rebuke the fanaticism of the pulpit and press which sought to break down the independence of the Court of Appeals. They had deemed it a duty ever to denounce those who struck a blow at these institutions of our land. Recently they had suffered a defeat when the tide of fanaticism had set too strongly against them; but already they felt the returning of the tides, and were advised that the sentiment of the country had changed and was with them again.

He reviewed the course of the Republicans, who had struck since the last election the deadliest blow at the principles of local self-government that it had ever received, and showed the necessity for rescuing the State from the power of such men. He held that wrongs had been inflicted on the Empire City of the Empire State too flagrant to be quietly borne, and that the whole State must join with the City in the attempt to do justice to the metropolis, and repeal those laws. But this question should go to the country unencumbered by any other considerations. Our opponents cry out against us that this wrong is constitutional. They would have the world believe that nothing can be oppressive and undemocratic that is constitutional. Now, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of these laws was not matter for consideration now. Their odious injustice is what the Democracy complain of. He was aware that many good Democrats feared that the party might place itself in a wrong position on this question by seeming in any manner to indorse any one entertaining views adverse to those of a great majority of the party. But the Democrats, it must be remembered, had always stood up and denounced men who assailed our Judiciary, and they have never allowed judicial independence to be interfered with.

He reminded the Convention that a few years ago, when the Court of Appeals declared a law which conflicted with private rights, to be unconstitutional, the attacks of the Opposition were as base as they were impolitic, upon the Judges so deciding. He proceeded to argue that the party might well be convicted of inconsistency, if they now suffered private feeling in consequence of difference of opinion—or a mistaken judgment, it might be—on the part of one of these Judges to estrange the Democracy from him. He paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to the private virtues and professional abilities of Judge Denio; and reminded the Democrats that it would be a noble act to conquer not only their opponents, but also their feelings and prejudices. He declared his conviction that New-York would rise above all personal feeling in this matter, and would vote for Judge Denio out of respect for his virtues, and to show how high and noble a position the Democracy occupies in its respect for the perfect and entire independence of its Judiciary.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Mayor Wood now took the platform. He said that he rose under peculiar embarrassment to take a part in this debate. The embarrassment arose in part from the great contrast which he knew would be apparent between the humble abilities of himself and those of the distinguished gentleman who preceded him. It also existed in view of his personal, official and political connection with the great question, with which the merits of the nomination, if made, will be connected.

He could say that he responded fully and entirely to almost every word and sentiment uttered by the gentleman from Oneida. He responded fully to the statement that upon the Democratic Party of the country had devolved the duty to uphold the Judiciary and shield it against the attacks of the opposition; but he desired to make the additional remark that he recognized as the great element of this Government that it should be divided into three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—and that neither should interfere with the other. As the gentleman had truly stated, it has rested on the Democratic Party to remedy abuses of this character. It was so in the days when Andrew Jackson was called to the Chair. When a dastard attempt was made to encroach upon his prerogative the Democracy stood by him in his darkest hour. When the Executive has endeavored to strike at the liberty and privileges of the people, then also has the Democracy stood by the right. Now, as in the days of Jackson, the Democratic Party will stand by those whose privileges and prerogatives are unjustly assailed. Gentlemen could bear witness that he was in his own person practically an exponent of submission to the judicial authority. He respected the bench right or wrong. He had never set up his own opinion against any judicial tribunal in the land, and dear as were his rights that were assailed by the Metropolitan Police bill, and much as he had sacrificed pecuniary and otherwise, expending, as he had, ten thousand dollars of his own money upon it, he was the first to bow in submission to the decision of the Court. He could, therefore, claim to be a law-abiding citizen, and no man, he could safely say, regarded with more respectful feeling the pure principles and almost sacred character of all Courts. He had voted against the new Constitution of the State, because it made the Judges elective. He was opposed to bringing the Judiciary into contact with the dirty pool of party warfare. But that feature of the Constitution was adopted, and by it the Judges have *become elective, and have become party candidates voted for on pure party tickets.* There was no disguising the fact that all parties do present candidates for all Judicial offices on political considerations. Their names are presented as party men, and it has become impossible to separate party and the Judiciary. To come directly to the questions before them, what was this body? It was a representative of the Democracy of the State, called together for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for by the Democratic Party and no other.

The delegates represented a political party; they met under usage and policy—met to nominate a ticket acceptable to the people of the State. It was proper then to nominate a ticket acceptable to the people themselves. The Convention had come to what he considered the main and most important point. They had formed a ticket with peculiar harmony, and every name had been presented on party considerations. It is eminently proper in this case, too, to inquire how far the principles of the nominee square with the principles of the Democratic party. He asked, is Denio a Democrat? [Loud cries of "Yes—Yes,"—"No—No!"] What is the principle of the Democratic Party, he would ask?

A Voice—To be independent. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Wood continued—Was there a Democrat who would simply vote a Democratic ticket as such without regard to Democratic principles? He would hold no Judges responsible politically for his opinions expressed judicially; but when a Judge who holds his position from the gift of the Democracy makes decisions hostile and repugnant to the principles of the Democratic party, he would ask if he could be considered a Democrat? [Cries of "Oh! yes he can," and "No, no."]

When a Judge presents himself for a party nomination, it is surely proper to ask his opinion upon a question drawing so deep a line between a Federal party and the Democracy. It is right to look into his *acts, speeches and opinions*, to find the position he occupies. He could appreciate the kind feelings of his friend who had advocated the claims of Judge Denio. That gentleman had not an enemy in the State. He responded to all the sentiments uttered by that gentleman. He was not here, indeed, to oppose the nomination of Judge Denio, because he had given an opinion in favor of an act against him as Mayor Wood, but because he had given an opinion adverse to the principles of the Democratic Party—because he had promulgated opinions that would permit the Legislature of the State of New-York to make slaves of every county in the State—an opinion that would permit them, by joining the County of Onondaga with an adjoining county, to oppress the citizens of Syracuse. He desired the Convention to remember there was a wide difference between rendering obedience to judicial authority and indorsing the principles of their opinions. How could the Democracy stultify itself by going before the people to denounce a law, when they have a candidate for the Judiciary on their ticket who upholds that law?

[The conclusion of the dispatch had not reached us at the hour of going to press with our First Edition.]

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Nomination of Judge Denio for the Court of Appeals.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

CONTINUATION OF MAYOR WOOD'S REMARKS.

There was a wide difference, he held, between this and the Dred Scott case. The Black Republicans denounce Judge Taney for that decision; but there is a wide difference between denouncing a Judge and refusing to indorse his opinion. He was prepared to see the nomination of Judge Denio made in this Convention, but he was here to protest against it on behalf of the Democracy of the City of New-York. He was here to say that if they made that nomination, they would look in vain for 40,000 majority from New-York City. He would vote for him himself if nominated, but it is an inexpedient, impolitic and improper nomination. It was a nomination not fit to be made, and they would presently have resolutions presented denouncing the Police Bill; but how could they go before the people with these resolutions on one side and Judge Denio on the other? He should give his vote in the Convention against him because he did not consider him a Democrat as he understood Democracy, and because his nomination would be an insult to New-York City.

Mr. Morange spoke a few words amidst confusion, and was understood to be against Judge Denio.

Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, now took the platform, and commenced speaking, but the boys entered with the New-York dailies, and the members made wild and precipitate dives towards the boys, crying for the Times, *Herald, Tribune, News*, interrupting the proceedings, till Capt. Rynders, in a fit of generosity, threw a handful of silver in the boy's hands, and bought up the whole stock, which he distributed gratis.

Mr. Peckham then reviewed Mayor Wood's speech, which he designated as ingenious but utterly fallacious. That gentleman had commenced by declaring that he had the highest respect for the judiciary, and before concluding had stated that he would not give his support to Denio. Because why? Because he had given judicial sanction to a law which he (Mayor Wood) did not approve.

Mayor Wood, interrupting, said he had made no such assertion.

Mr. Peckham continued. He did not think he had misrepresented the gentleman. He had said that Judge Denio was unfit for a seat on the bench. And why unfit? His life extolled—his abilities admitted—but he differed from other Democrats in the results he arrived at by reasoning a certain measure.

Here was Judge Denio, a man of pure life and marked ability, who, because he failed to come up to what the gentleman thinks is the right standard of Democracy, was to be denounced as no Democrat; as a man unfit to sit on the bench; and as unworthy of the nomination of this Convention. This was a harsh verdict to render on any man, even for political office, much less for judicial one.

He had acted with Mayor Wood on most questions which come before the Convention, but could not in this. He did not believe the Convention was prepared to cast a Judge aside because he differed from the Democracy of the State on a question of law. He proceeded to argue that the question of the constitutionality of the law had no relation to its merits, saying that we might as well attack a constable for the service of a process as Judge Denio for his judicial opinion on this law. Indeed, the decision given against his own friends and with the knowledge that it would excite their opposition was a proof of his honesty and integrity. Democrats, he believed, were not prepared to regard the independence of the judiciary in such a light as to say to the Judges you decided on our side on the prohibitory law.

Then you were all right, but you decide against us on the Police bill, and now you are all wrong. Our bench can never stand if such be the test. No man with self-respect would accept a judicial office when told when you decide with the Democratic Party you are worthy and when against it you are unworthy. Yet this was the character that Mayor Wood would give to the Judiciary. He concluded by urging the nomination of Judge Denio as every way honorable and fit to be made.

Daniel E. Sickles then took the platform. He said he would detain the Convention only long enough to explain the motives that influenced him in voting for the candidate for the Court of Appeals. It was not his intention to follow the gentleman who had preceded him. Every delegate occupying a place in that Hall had a two-fold position—a position as the exponent of his individual wishes and a position as the exponent of the wishes of his constituency. If the question before that body as presented in the nomination of Judge Denio was a question of endorsement of the wisdom and fairness and policy of the Metropolitan Police Law. There could be no room for an instant's hesitation. Their platform would denounce the folly, injustice and wickedness of the principles contained in that statute, and express the resolution of the Democracy to repeal that law and place the seal of reprobation upon it. But he, as speaking for himself, did not understand that any such issue was presented here in the person of Judge Denio. He did not pass on the fairness or justice of the legislation. It was the Legislature that did that. The sole issue presented to Judge Denio and his associates, who were bound by their oath of office, was to consider the law impartially and fairly, and wether the Constitution by its terms and letter denied to the Legislature the power to pass such a Statute.

Judge Denio, acting with a large majority of his colleagues of that Court, said the Constitution did not prohibit it. In this he differed from many able and erudite lawyers and from a large portion of the people of the State. But he believed that every man would concede that Judge Denio reached that decision through a pure heart and bright intellect. We may have been in error in his opinion, as what man may not? but to say that a man for differing in opinion on a single question with political friends is to be considered as faithless to his party and alien to its principles was absurd. Why only ten years ago, prior to the Convention of 1846, Judges were appointed by the Governor and Senate, and was it ever heard or dreamed of that any Governor or Senate would remove a Judge because he had decided a political question against his political friends? No; for such an act would have consigned the party that sanctioned it to merited oblivion. It is for us to say that we will dismiss an upright Judge from power because he commits an error of judgment. We are called upon to do an act we should have condemned if performed by the Governor and Senate. It was due to the Convention that he should declare as a representative of New-York constituency, as an exponent of their wishes, and as in duty representing their desires and feelings, he could not support the nomination of Judge Denio. He should not fairly and honorably represent his constituency, if he did not say here that they do not wish Judge Denio as their candidate. In this he differed with them. He had said so to them at home, and might say so here. He had told his constituents when directed to cast his vote for another candidate, that they had committed an act which aimed a blow at the very heart of Democratic Government, before which the Democracy might fall, before which it might fall. He said to the Convention that if here as his *own representative the vote he would then give for Judge Denio would be the proudest of his life*—but it was his duty and his purpose to cast his vote for some other person. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Cochrane next took the stand. He said the main question was whether Democratic principles would suffer in the selection or rejection of Judge Denio for the Court of Appeals. There was a wide difference between the denunciation of the Judiciary as it exists, and the selection of a new candidate for the Bench.

He held that if Judge Denio should now be withdrawn the questions would be in regard to the new candidate—is he capable and faithful? is he honest? There was certainly no fallaciousness in saying that the same questions were pertinent in relation to Judge Denio, who was not to be continued in office, but to be renominated for a new term. Since the adoption of the new Constitution, political parties had recognized the right to elect candidates for the Judiciary upon party considerations, and it could be no fallacy to say that Judge Denio's qualifications were proper matters of discussion now.

This argument was designed to prove that the Democratic Party had always recognized the principle of inquiring into the Democratic soundness of a candidate for the Bench as for all other offices. As the Attorney-General was selected on account of his acquirements and Democratic principles so should Judges be selected. He expected the Convention would not be frightened by the ghost of judicial independence. It was not present here to-day. He desired to add his testimony to the high character and *attainments* of the gentleman whose claims were now under debate. Probably *no brighter luminary now shines in the judicial firmament*—but we are called on now to select a candidate for the Court of Appeals whose name will be proper and expedient to present to the people of the State for support. For his district, New York, he might say there was *no difference of opinion*—all were unanimous in desiring a candidate who should present a direct issue with the measures of the last Legislature, the iron of which had entered so deeply into their souls.

John Kelly rose to speak, when a delegate from the rural districts suggested that as the opinion of the New York delegates was tolerably well known by this time, it might be as well to take the sentiments of persons from other parts of the State.

Mr. Kelly proceeded to say that Judge Denio had deluged the streets of the City of New-York in blood with regard to these very laws, and it would be wrong for the Convention to nominate him and expect the people of New-York to support him. He had no fear in saying that you can never persuade the people of New-York to Judge Denio. He thought the time of the Convention had already been sufficiently consumed on this subject, and moved that they now proceed by the method before used to name candidates for the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Ludlow objected to the mode of making nominations heretofore adopted by the Convention. He desired to nominate at will and not by counties. He named Selah B. Strong, of Suffolk, as a candidate, at the same time paying a high compliment to his nominee.

Amasa G. Parker, of Albany, being nominated, he was immediately withdrawn by Peter Cagger.

John H. Brown, of Orange, was nominated, but withdrawn by Daniel C. Birdsall.

Hiram Denio, Selah B. Strong and John Willard were then named as the candidates.

On the first ballot Judge Denio received 67 out of 117 votes.

Fernando Wood inquired if this was a majority of all the votes in the Convention.

The Chairman stated that it was.

Fernando Wood—Then, Sir, I move that Hiram Denio be declared unanimously nominated as the candidate for the Court of Appeals.

The Chairman put the affirmative and a large majority answering "aye," he declared the resolution carried, when cries, "Put the the other side" resounded.

This was done, and several delegates and a large number of outsiders answered "No."

Much excitement prevailed.

Thomas Byrnes, of New-York, made a violent demonstration of dissatisfaction, but eventually was calmed down by his friends.

The firing of the Albany cannon by the Buck and Breck Club, which has been here during the session of the Convention, then announced the completion of the Democratic State Ticket.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announced that the Committee was prepared to report, and stated that by request the resolutions would be read by Mr. Edwin Croswell.

Mr. Croswell commenced reading, but owing to weakness of voice handed the task over to Mr. Ludlow.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States, and that we point to his wise and patriotic course in the Chief Magistracy not only as refuting all the predictions of evil with which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind; but as vindicating the theory of our Republican system, by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment, which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace, if not the existence of the Union, sought, and called to the Executive Chair, the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity were alone equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That we deplore and denounce as the source of unmitigated evil, that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind. That we repudiate the doctrine that the people of our State have the right of inquisition into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities; or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory, presenting themselves at the doors of Congress with a State Constitution, Republican in its character, and similar in its organic element to those of the original 13 States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non-conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unawed by external dictation and undisturbed by seditious combinations at home, and of carrying out the principles of the organic act, establishing the Territory by adopting a Constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institutions and polity.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partisan attempts to revoke Slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanan in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States. That in our judgment this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis; the obligations of the Government, and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined; and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme in territorial organization, rightly to inforce the principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas Nebraska Act"—that "it is not the design to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." This Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous Slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromise with the rights of the States, and with a just recognition of our enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried misgovernment in the State, calls for the immediate interposition of the people; that at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances, and the State debt accumulating; the State taxes have increased seven-fold within the last ten years; the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependant upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affair of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and economical financial policy at Albany.

Resolved, That as evidences of the incapacity of our political opponents we point to the various attempts to legislate the people of our State into temperance by coercive enactments and statutory penalties; at one time denying a trial by Jury to the citizens accused; proceeding to a summary inquisition by the seizure and confiscation of property; and at another time passing a series of crude and lax enactments, difficult of interpretation, vexatious in their practical character, and which, among other incongruities, limit the right of petition to property holders; the practical effect of which legislation has been to put back the cause of true temperance, and to harrass the people and unsettle them in their business by needless prosecutions and offensive legislation.

Resolved, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs by attempting to punish the lion-hearted Democracy of our commercial metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which last Fall rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and chartered privileges, and placing over them irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting them to other counties merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these political boards, and that the people are justified in viewing with alarm these acts of centralization so fatal to the liberties of a free people; and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrative effort throughout the State, to rebuke this aggression and corruption and to advocate the rights of our fellow-citizens by unceasing efforts to refute these acts of Legislative usurpation, being parts of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty as evidenced by the invasions of a similar nature upon the local rights of Erie, Schuyler, and other counties.

Resolved, That the attempt to open the Constitution and reverse the well settled judgment of the people by admitting to the elective franchise the colored population of the State, without the requirements of a property qualification or a three years' residence. That we believe its design to be to invite into this State and incorporate into its constituency the free negroes and runaway slaves of other States, in order to strengthen the ranks of our opponents in their warfare upon the Constitution and the Union; and that we call upon the electors of New York not to be deceived by the device or accident of a suppression of this amendment in the pigeon holes of *the Executive Chamber in the belief that our opponents have relinquished this scheme*, but to interrogate the candidates for the Senate and Assembly in regard to it, and to hold them to strict accountability.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party shall ever stand where they have always stood, the friends and protectors of the exile, seeking a home and freedom on our shores; that they recognize the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially the sacred right of religious liberty; and they regard all attempts to prevent the immigration of the laboring masses of Europe, whether by retaining their rights of citizenship, or by denying them access to civil employment and position, as unbecoming a great and powerful Commonwealth, and as injurious to the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That we declare the resolutions of the Black Republican Legislature, declaring its want of confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States, as a blow at the independence of the judiciary, and an uncalled for assumption of judicial functions by a Legislative Department, and that, on the contrary, we regard the decision of that Court respecting the political state of the negroes as conforming to the traditional policy of the several States and of the Federal Government, and essential to the rights of the States as independent sovereigns and to their security as communities; and that we fully concur with that tribunal in holding that while each State can confer what franchises it pleases upon the subjects of its jurisdiction, it cannot enable them to carry such privileges into other *States without their concurrence or the sanction of* the general Government.

Resolved, That to the ticket this day nominated we pledge our hearty, cordial, and united support, and that we invoke in its behalf the aid of all citizens who *desire to restore good government to the State*, and to maintain it in the Union, and who feel the necessity *of resisting and defying that combination of fanaticism and corruption*, against which the Democratic Party presents the only bulwarks of defense.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York, assembled for the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the Party and of the Country, cannot meet together without feeling a deep consciousness of the loss which both have sustained in the death of William L. Marcy—His wisdom, his fidelity, his varied ability, and great administrative talents, while they enable him to render vast service to his country, were the admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized governments throughout the world; and as we behold this great column in the edifice falter, it behooves us all to unite our hands in sustaining that arch of the Union, of which he was at once the ornament and support.

The Resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. John Kelly then stated that as the Resolutions he had offered, regarding the difficulties of New-York, and which were laid on the table, did not quite meet with the approbation of the New-York Delegation, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, This Convention does not claim nor assume the right to interfere with local political difficulties existing in the Democratic Party in the City of New York; yet, nevertheless it cannot shut its eyes to the evil results thereof, and its tendency to our disorganization throughout the State at the coming election, if persisted in by its various contendants; therefore, we beg leave to recommend to them unity of action, as it will be sure to bring forth harmony and peace, and results favorable to our organization of the greatest paramount interest in the coming election.

Whereas, It appears to this Convention that although there are two distinct organizations of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York there is no material difference of principle, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the two General Committees recognized by this Convention to combine and consolidate in order that the Democracy of the City in the approaching contest may exhibit an unbroken front and undivided counsels.

Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, objected to the resolution. He was desirous of leaving the New-York quarrels to the people of New-York.

Mr. Kelly defended the resolution.

Mr. Kelly offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention most earnestly recommend to the several conflicting Democratic organisations in the City of New York, in view of the importance of the approaching election, to adjust their differences in the spirit of concession and harmony, so that the whole mass of the Democracy of the City shall be united in one organization.

Mr. Sickles advocated the resolution, saying that at this late hour, when the seats of the Convention were deserted, it was not proper to adopt any but very general resolutions.

Mr. Fairchild opposed any resolutions at all, saying they were inexpedient and improper at this time. He then moved the previous question but withdrew his motion for Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Kelly urged his own resolution on the ground that it recognized only two organizations.

Much confusion now prevailed, amidst which a motion for a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary was put and carried, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The names added to the State Committee are Fowler and Jones, of the Second District, and Cagger and Beach of the Third District.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Syracuse, Friday Sept. 11.

The following call has been issued:

Syracuse House, Friday, Sept. 11.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Albany on Tuesday the 22d inst., for the purpose of organization.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

Peter Cagger, Secretary.

The Methodist Quarterly.—A recent editorial article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, by Dr. Whedon, against Slavery, has created some sensation in the Methodist Church and some remark in the Methodist newspapers,—for the reason that it takes the strongest anti-Slavery position ever assumed in the editorial department of that Review. The *Northern Independent* hails the article as a most gratifying circumstance, and mentions the names of three of the editors—Wise, Floy and Whedon—as "men whom no party drilling, or church saving, can corrupt into silent witnesses of wrong."

The Early Methodists.—City Road Chapel, in London, contains the monuments erected to the chief heroes of early Methodism. On the right of the chancel, beneath the Lord's prayer, are the tablets erected to the memory of Jno. Wesley, Adam Clarke, Thomas Coke and Richard Watson. On the left, beneath the ten commandments, are those of Chas Wesley, John Fletcher and Joseph Benson. In the centre of the graveyard, just back of the pulpit, reposes the dust of Rev. John Wesley. Just beside Mr. Wesley's grave is the vault and monument of Dr. Clarke.

Religious Affairs in Naples.—The King of Naples has made new and important concessions to the Roman Court. The authorisation of the secular government for entering a monastic order will be no longer required, and bequests for religious purposes will be free from all restrictions. The latter decree is especially welcomed by the clergy. The moral and religious superintendence over the galley-slaves has been given over to the Order of Jesuits, who enjoy again the confidence of the King, although the periodical published by them in Rome is still forbidden in Naples.

Churches in Philadelphia.—In 1821, when the population of Philadelphia was 140,000, the whole number of church edifices was 84, as follows: Protestant Episcopal, 10; Methodist, 13; Presbyterian, 17; Baptist, 8; Roman Catholic, 4; all others, 32. With the present population of about 600,000, the number of church edifices is 283, not including many new ones in progress of erection, viz.: Protestant Episcopal, 51; Methodist, 48; Presbyterian, 44; Baptist, 31; Roman Catholic, 27; all others, 87.

Fagots for Heretics.—The Aldgate Church, in London, has a fund, bequeathed to it in the dark days of persecution. Its specific purpose was to purchase fagots, not to warm the cold, or prepare food for the hungry poor, but to burn heretics. Some centuries are now past, and the supply so far exceeded the demand, that there is no more room for storing away the abundant fagots. The trustees of the fund, it is said, now give away the proceeds, to keep alive the poor, and comfort and save the very class that a different age had consigned to the stake.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid. Pearls, $7 12½; Pots, $7 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow is in demand, at 32c.@33c., but is generally held at 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb., with a light supply in market.

COFFEE—The trade buy only as they immediately need supplies. Hence the market is quiet, though prices are sustained. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 12½c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—The demand is moderate at old quotations.

COTTON—Is very sparingly dealt in at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Middling	15½	15½	15½	15½
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16½	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady,—chiefly at $4 25@$4 37½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are abundant and in slack demand at drooping rates. Salmon and Herring exhibit no important alteration.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is rather more sought after by home dealers and shippers; and low and medium grades, which attract most attention, exhibit symptoms of reviving firmness and buoyancy. Fancy and extra brands are not in much request, and prices of such lean in favor of buyers. Sales, 8,600 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 10	@$5 40
Straight State	5 30	@5 50
Extra State	5 40	@5 81
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@5 50
Superfine Ohio	5 30	@5 50
Fancy Ohio	5 50	@5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80	@7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75	@7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50	@8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50	@9 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales, 470 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 10@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, at former rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,6?0 bbls., low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn-Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ⅌ puncheon, for fresh ground.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling to a fair extent at, however, easier rates. Sales—58,000 bushels, including fair ordinary to good White Western, at $1 33@$1 47½; poor to good ordinary red do., at $1 05@$1 20; ordinary to good White Southern, at $1 35@$1 45; red do., at $1 23@$1 30; and damaged Southern, (red and white,) at $1@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye is sparingly bought at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Barley Malt, $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@63c. for Western; 50c.@60c. for State; 40c.@55c. for Jersey; 48c.@56c. for Canadian; 42½c.@55c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is still freely offered, and purchased, at reduced prices. Sales 48,000 bushels, at from 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western, ⅌ bushel.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving. Sales 580 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 for Mess, and $21 25@$21 40 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, 13½c.@13c. for Hams, and 11½c. *for Shoulders*, ⅌ lb. *Western Smoked Bacon 14¼c.*@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 800 barrels and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet yet firm. The transac*tions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $17@$18 for* Repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. *New Prime Mess Beef at $30 ⅌ tc.* Beef Hams, $26 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio, 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in very limited request and heavy at $4 75@$5 62½ for inferior to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 6⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined are less active, and are somewhat nominal in price.

TALLOW—Sales 12,500 lbs. Prime at old rates.

TEAS—Are quite dull, parties disagreeing about prices. The auction sale, heretofore advertised for this day, has been postponed. Another sale is announced for next Wednesday, the 16th inst.

TOBACCO—But little business is being transacted in this article,—less for want of confidence in it, than the unwillingness to purchase largely as long as financial matters are so unsettled. Sales since Tuesday: 177 hhds. Kentucky at 9¼@20c.; 75 bbls. Havana at 48c; 75 bbls. Cuba on private terms; 27 cases Seedleaf at 25c., and 7 cases Florida on private terms ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls Ohio and Prison chiefly at 25½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The day's business was moderate, and rates were supported. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@8s. 6d. ⅌ bale; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 1s.@1s. 3d. ⅌ tierce; Resin, 1s.@1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 10s.@30s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Cultivator, from Liverpool—W. H. Russell, Jr., of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of Peoria, Ill.; Dr. John McBride, of Ireland.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 37 | Sun sets...... 6 16 | Moon rises..12 60

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...11 14 | Gov. Island.. 2 30 | Hell Gate.. 4 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sep. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.
Ships Iffland, (Brem.) Von Hagen, London, Charles Luling; Kit Carson, Dillingham, San Francisco, John G. Earl.
Brigs Waverley, Raynes, Newburyport, J. Perkins; Desima, (Sp.) Laler, Barcelona, D. Curtis & Co.
Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Racer, Pearce, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. Keen, Chatlin, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; West Wind, Seaman, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Aug. 12, with mdse. and 433 passengers to Williams & Guion. [illegible] off the Saltus, saw ship Constantine, for New-York, 22d, encountered a heavy gale from E. Sept. 4, lat. 40, lon. 61, saw a quantity of new deals and scantling.
Ship Orpheus, (Brem.) Wessels, Bremen Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Poppe & Co.
Bark John Benson, Smith, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Sturges & Co. Has experienced strong easterly winds the whole passage up to Hatteras, split sails, &c.; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms. The bark J. J. Cobb was to sail 29th ult., and schr. Mary Alice 28th.
Brig Waverley, (of Boston,) Raynes, Rondout for Salisbury, Mass., with coal.
Schr. Ann, Cole, Petersburg 6 ds., with flour and wheat to J. Hunter & Co.
Schr. Medad Platt, Ireland, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom.
Schr. A. E. Westervelt, Bogert, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.
Schr. Breeze, ——, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan, to H. D. Brookman & Co.
Schr. Lombard, (of Boston,) Harding, Turks Island Aug. 30, with salt to Crosby, Crocker & Bassett.
Schr. Laura E. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.
Schr. R. Law, Lanphear, Port Ewen for Stonington.
Schr. W. R. Bird, Smith, Port Ewen for Hartford.
Schr. Alvarado, Stevens, Philadelphia for Saco.
Schr. Wide World, Dickenson, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Armstrong, Bucklin, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jonathan Cohen, Redfield, Portland, Ct. stone.
Schr. Olive Avery, Roberts, Vinalhaven, with granite.
Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Vinalhaven, granite.
Steamer Westernport, Berry, Portland 34 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.
Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May 16 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence 24 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Steamer H. R. Beach, (of Philadelphia,) Ramsey, Charleston 5 ds., with wheat, rice and cotton to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—W. S. W.

Sailed.

Ships Excelsior, Ballard, Liverpool; Argo, Swift, Melis.

Below.

Ships Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool Aug. 14; and Constantine, Macoduck, Liverpool Aug. 11.

Memoranda.

The pilot boat Washington, No. 4, on the 8th, in lat. 39 21, in 15 fathoms water, fell in with the wreck of a schooner, consisting of mainmast, mainboom and a part of the sail attached; the heel of the mast was out of water, and held by the rigging to the wreck; the mast was painted green, boom bright.

The ship Roswell Sprague, lately ashore on Squan, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will have a new keel, new stern piece and and sternpost.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11—Spoken, Aug. 20, lat. 22 20, lon. 70 20, bark Clara Windsor, from New-York for Port-au-Prince.

At St. Helena, July 22, ship Tuskina, Broadhen, from Hong Kong for Havana—captain and officers sick. Capt. Fairfield, of Philadelphia, would take command and proceed with the voyage.

Spoken—Aug. 26, lat. 61 20, brig Levi, from Alexandria for Barbadoes.

The bark Mary and Susan, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, sailed from Rockport on the 3d inst., having repaired damages.

P. M.—Arr., barks Lion, Moore, Antwerp; Lucy, Jones, Pictou.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 7, off the Capes, bark Jasper, hence for Charleston.
Sept. 9, lat. 38 35, lon. 73 50, bark Brunette, fm. Havana for Boston, 14 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, Aug. 30, bark J. W. Blodgett, for New-York next day; Br. brig Ocean Isle, for do., une.

Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Geo. C. Robinson, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Missionary service meeting at Carmansville is still progressing in interest. Rev. Dr. Whitehead, of the Dutch Reformed Church, will preach at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING; Rev. J. B. Wakeley, author of the *Heroes of Methodism*, at 1½ o'clock; and the eloquent and popular Rev. Mr. Mallory, of Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock P. M. The evening to be supplied.

On SABBATH MORNING one of the venerable fathers of Methodism, Rev. Mr. Bangs will take charge of the Lovefeast at 8 o'clock, and will also preach at 10½. Rev. Mr. Washburn, the revivalist, will preach at 1½, and Rev. M. D. C. Crawford at 4, and the missionary at 7 in the evening. 2d-av. cars will carry passengers to Harlem, where stages will be in readiness to convey them to the camp-ground. WM. H. SMITH, Missionary.

First Free Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Elder Nathan Brown, Associate Editor of the *American Baptist*, and for 20 years a missionary with Judson; and preaching at 7½ in the EVENING by Rev. D. Grosvenor. The public is invited. Seats free.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Sing Sing Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Crosby and Wm. Oland Bourne, Esq. Sabbath School teachers and friends of the cause generally, are invited to attend.

W. E. PEYTON,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. Mr. George will officiate on Sabbath, throughout the day. Rev. Mr. S. Carlisle, of Newburg, will preside in the election of a Pastor in said congregation on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst. Sermon, 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Sabbath Evening Exercises on the Apostolic Plan.—Rev. P. Macmenamy, D. D., holds his public conversations with the Romanists, on the scriptural character of their faith, EVERY SABBATH EVENING, in the Mission Church, 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., from 7½ till 9½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

Grand-street Church.—Rev. Dr. Thompson's will be opened TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Christian strangers sojourning at the hotels are informed that this Church is contiguous to the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas, and that they may find seats and books provided for their use.

John-street First M. E. Church, John-st.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, a Christian Jew. Subject in the morning: *The Importance of Religion in the Development of Female Character*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Protestantism vs. Romanism.—Will (D. V.) deliver a lecture upon *Transubstantiation*, on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, No. 668 8th-av., opposite Crystal Palace. All are requested to attend.

Memorial Church.—Rev. M. E. S. Frith, of Hamilton, Bermuda, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. James Prestley will preach TO-MORROW, 13th inst., in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. *Seats provided for strangers.*

Church Notice.—There is an evening service at 7½ o'clock at the free Church of the Holy Evangelists, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts., in addition to the regular morning and afternoon services. Seats all free. The public are invited.

Rev. E. F. Remington, Missionary to Seamen, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 13. Services in the church at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Church of the Incarnation—Corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av. Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Rector. The alterations and additions of this church having been nearly completed, there will be Divine service TO-MORROW, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

Samuel Sheffield Snow will preach the Word of the Kingdom at 3 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON in Union Building, No 163 Bowery. Those who love the appearing of our Lord are invited to attend and be fed with heavenly manna.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Spencer L. Finney, TO-MORROW FORENOON and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. David J. Patterson, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Church Notice.—There will hereafter be service in the Church of the Restoration, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be no second service until further notice.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Mission Church—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—Seats free to all. Sunday Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. Robert G. Dickson.

Hedding M. E. Church, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Barnes, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. J. N. Rylance.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, their families, and others interested in promoting their welfare. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. with the voice, and 3½ P. M. *by signs*, in the University, near Washington-square.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. T. R. Bowlett will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church will reopen TO-MORROW, Sept. 13. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

Baptist Church, corner of 34th st. and 8th-av. Rev. G. A. Peltz will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and friends are welcome. Seats free.

Rev. D. S. Burnet will preach in the Chapel on 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid and waitress, and a competent cook and washer and ironer, with undoubted references. Ladies in want of domestics, would be pleased with those now waiting for situations at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. We have but few, but they are of a superior class, and we hope our exertions to obtain those with reliable references will be rewarded by a continuance of our present distinguished patronage. N. B.—Girls with references of over a year registered free of charge.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT and trustworthy young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing and ironing, is a thorough family seamstress, most willing and obliging, does all kinds of embroidery, particularly neat about her work, highly recommended for capability and good morals. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do housework in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a very good baker of bread and pies. Also, by a Protestant girl, for housework, or could take a place as laundress; will go in the country. Apply this day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery; highly recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as laundress and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress; as family seamstress; and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at 77 West 19th st., front basement.

WANTED—COPYING BY A LADY, AT HER residence; lawyers or others wishing writing executed with neatness and dispatch, will please apply at the cloth store No. 22 John-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOOKS TO WRITE up and post by double entry. Copying or wrapper writing. Apply to, or address R. D. H., No. 293 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses and all kinds of domestic servants at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—AN INDUSTRIOUS young man who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO HAS WORKED AT the perfumery business. Apply to E. R. DURKEE & CO., No 181 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER to go into the country, a German preferred; situation permanent. Inquire at No. 206 Pearl st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (AND NO other) as chambermaid and seamstress, a respectable girl of steady habits will find a good place at No. 22 Henry-st.

WANTED—A CARPET SALESMAN TO GO South, a competent salesman thoroughly acquainted with the business. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock this day only. Room No. 85 Bixby's Hotel, Park-place.

DECORATORS ON CHINA WANTED.—Apply to W. STEEL, decorating department, at E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'s, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.